National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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Pro-Slavery.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION SAFETY COMMITTEE.

THE great Union meeting, held at Castle Garden, on the 30th of Oct. last, was composed of citizens, who, without distinction of party, approved of the peace measures of 1850, and who were disposed to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the country, and maintain the Union.

At that meeting the Union Safety Committee were appointed, charged with the duty, by correspondence or otherwise, of carrying out its objects, which were declared to be, "To revive and foster among the whole people of the United States, the spirit in which the Union was formed, and the Constitution adopted; and to resist any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

That Committee now deem it proper to submit to those from whom they desired their authority, such reflections as have been suggested by the state and progress of public feeling throughout the Union in regard to that question of paramount importance—the compromise of peace.

It will be impossible to enumerate the various acts and proceedings of the Committee since they have been engaged in the performance of the duties assigned to them. But they find abundant cause for congratulating the friends of the Union upon the gratifying results that have followed the various Union meetings, here and elsewhere, in the promises that were then made, the sentiments that were uttered, and the principles that were laid down.

These have been felt and appreciated in the Southern States, as furnishing evidence that their rights and interests would be respected and upheld; that there were men at the North who abjured alike the pernicious doctrines of abolition and secession, who acknowledge their obligations to each other as parties to a common bond of Union, and who would fulfil these obligations by complying with the injunctions of the Constitution, and obeying the laws of the land: and it has been seen with pride and exultation that Union men and Union principles have been supported and sustaind at the South, by the great body of the people.

The State of Mississippi stands foremost in the declaration of her people in favour of the compromise, and against secession, and Georgia has just followed in the same noble career.

Although continually excited by the efforts of Abolitionists, and too often discouraged by the evidence so frequently manifested at the North, of a disinclination to admit the compromise of 1850 to be a final adjustment, the friends and advocates of the Union at the South have still nobly persevered, and as gloriously triumphed.

It is with pain and mortification, however, that the Committee find that this State, through its Legislature and Convections—although unfortunately not standing alone, in this respect, among some of the States around her—still refuses a plain and explicit acknowledgment of adherence to those compromise measures which secured the peace of the Union, and the firm maintenance of which can alone preserve the harmony of our confederacy. There is, nevertheless, ground for confident belief, that the great body of our people are satisfied with the compromise, and will abide by it as a final settlement; and that if due encouragement had been received from the proper quarter, they would already have expressed themselves accordingly.

But at the late conventions of both the old political parties, formed, in one case, by the junction of the friends of the higher law, with the influence of the higher authority, and composed, in the other, of an unexpected majority, apparently contending for similar doctrines, it was made to appear that the people thus represented were opposed to the compromise measures.

It was fondly hoped, that ere this, New York would have stood before the other States of the Union, in regard to this agitating question of Slavery, redeemed and regenerated. It is confidently believed that such a propitious result might have been attained, if the right influence had only been exerted, and the proper energy had been displayed in dealing with the party of the higher law. But, unfortunately, it has been ordered otherwise.

While thus cruelly disappointed in the expectations that were formed of the public course of this State, so far, at least, as the conventions of both parties may be supposed to represent the opinions of the people, the Committee can appeal with satisfaction to the prompt and efficient manner in which the Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution; first in this city, and then in every State where the magistrates and the people, the courts and their officers, have been called on to carry out its provisions and support the Constitution: and there arises a conscious feeling of secure reliance upon the overpowering weight and influence of public opinion in sustaining the laws of the land, and particularly in enforcing them, in this instance, when we find how calmly and effectually this has been done, notwithstanding the bold defiance of Abolitionism; the persevering opposition of a species of philanthropy, misdirected, even if well intended, and the efforts of misguided zealots, and of the self-styled defenders of human freedom.

The outbreak that has just occurred in our own State, where a party was rescued from the officers, during the preliminary examination, is indeed a lamentable, though solitary exception. But Syracuse, unfortunately for its own fair fame, has, for some time past, been selected for the periodical displays and outpourings of fanaticism and Abolitionism, in the worst of forms; and the evil effects of these pestiferous teachings are thus seen in the conduct of their deluded followers. A stronger obligation, therefore, rests on the guardians of the peace, and on the friends of law and order, and on all others in authority, in that city, to see that the offenders in this case are brought to justice, and that measures are taken to prevent similar outrages for the future.

Obedience to the law is the first duty of an American citizen; and no people should be more jealous of its observance, or more alive to the due enforcements of its mandates, than the people of the United States; and none are more deserving of the severest denunciations of every man who values the liberties of his country, than those who attempt to inculcate doctrines tending, ever so remotely, to weaken our allegiance to the law. But there is, if possible, a still stronger motive for enforcing the provisions of the law in question. It was enacted in compliance with an injunction of the Constitution, and designed expressly to protect the rights and interests of parties to the original compact, besides being a law in furtherance of one which, in all respects, it closely resembles, that was framed shortly after our government was established, and is still existing on the statute-book.

But the principal danger that still lurks abroad and threatens the future peace and integrity of our Union, is to be found in the studious avoidance of all declarations of adherence to the Compromise of 1850, by the Conventions that have lately formed platforms for their respective parties. The Conventions of both parties, indeed, promise an acquiescence in the laws, because there is no alternative; nor will they oppose the execution of them, because the punishment of treason might be the penalty of resistance. Neither do they desire present agitation, because the moment may not be propitious for any ulterior designs. But as they cannot approve, and would not have voted for these measures, modification, which they deem essential, and repeal, which they consider admissible and advisable, would necessarily follow their possession of power.

As an evidence that the Democratic party avoided any issue on this point, we refer to the fact, that the following resolution was laid on the table by a large majority of the Convention, at Syracuse:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of New York still faithfully adhere to the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unfortunately divided the people of this State, and will neither countenance nor sanction any sectional agitation." And in the platform adopted at the late Whig Convention in this State, it is explicitly stated, that the right is undeniable to discuss the expediency of these laws, and to seek their modification and repeal. And this is boastingly declared to be "reaffirming their rights;" as if any one disputed the abstract right! At the same time, the question of the policy, propriety, as well as justice, of disturbing the adjustment of 1850, is studiously avoided; and it is generally observed, that when this indisputable right is so solemnly asserted, it is meant to be followed up by the practical exercise of it.—Yet the advocates of these doctrines say they are not disunionists; nor are they so at least in one sense. They have no desire, themselves, to leave the Union; at the same time, they pursue the very course that must, if they are successful, drive the South out of the confederacy; for the Southern States can neither submit to the dictation to surrender their interests and their rights, nor shut their eyes to the inevitable consequences of these doctrines of the leaders of the higher law party, who openly proclaim that Slavery should be abolished, and that Congress has nothing to do with the subject. They thus make no concealment of their design to disregard the Constitution; and a violation of its provisions, by the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, would be a virtual dissolution of the Union.

The Committee cannot estimate to what extent Union principles may be advocated, and the Compromise measures acknowledged by voters from each of the two political parties in our State, at the election in November, inasmuch as these elections are held for State (and City) officers only. And accordingly, local politics, local influences and questions of State policy must become the subjects of prevailing interest; at the same time, the exertions of the Committee will not be wanting at the proper time.

But the efforts of Union men everywhere properly organized, must be in readiness to be exerted preparatory to the presidential election. There are cheering indications, in many quarters, where the real opinions of the people are still kept in abeyance by the acts of conventions of politicians, that when the voters shall deposit their ballots, with that prominent question before them, of choosing electors of a President of the United States, a change will be wrought in the hopes of the opponents of Union principles, and of the compromise of peace. They will, we trust, be compelled to yield to the overwhelming force of public opinion, when that opinion shall have become still more enlightened as to the tendency of their doctrines, and has had a fair opportunity of expressing itself in regard to the election of a chief magistrate. There is also spreading, in every section of our country, a conviction that no man can be nominated or elected to that high office, who is not known to abhor agitation and abolition; who will not declare himself, if he has not already done so, a firm, unwavering, uncompromising friend and advocate of Union principles and of the compromise measures, and, above all, who will not abjure, in spirit and in truth, all political communion with the abettors of those pernicious doctrines, so derogatory to the rights of the South, so subversive of the principles of our Constitution, and so certain to prove fatal to the future harmony of our Republic.

The Committee know not if party issues are still to be marshalled in opposition, as of old, or if former party lines are destined to be severed, not again to be united. They only know that the high and paramount law for them is that which inculcates obedience to the Constitution; and that with the conservative portion of our people, in every State of our confederacy, we desire to take our stand as the party of the Union.

The Committee rely with confidence upon the aid and support of similar organizations through our country, in the hope that the example thus set may be followed; that its influence may extend, and that the conservative spirit that gave it birth may light its watch fires on every height throughout our land, until their lights shall circle the Union.

New York, 16th October, 1851.

E. K. COLLINS, Chairman,
HENRY GRINNELL, Vice Chairman.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, DAVID W. CATLIN, } Secretaries.

Selections.

THE SYRACUSE RESCUE.

EXAMINATION OF THOSE CHARGED WITH AIDING IN THE ESCAPE OF "JERRY."

FIRST DAY—AUBURN, OCT. 15.

AT 4 o'clock the Court, his Honour Judge Conkling, Judge of the Northern District of New York, was opened for the return of the warrants for the arrests made in the "Jerry" case.

For the Government appeared James R. Lawrence, U. S. District Attorney, and for the prisoners, John G. Forbes, D. D. Hillis and Q. A. Johnson.

Among the gentlemen present from Syracuse, as friends of the accused, were Rev. S. J. May, Rev. R. R. Raymond, Hiram Putnam, Alfred Cobb, Seth Haight, George Barnes, W. F. Abbott, F. Woodward, F. W. Walton, B. F. Kinney, and some others I cannot think of in the haste with which I write.

Among *others* here, are Amos Gillet, Benjamin Higgins, John W. Jones, N. Marron, Parley C. Cole, and perhaps one or two more.

The Judge called the Court to order, and said there were persons under arrest; and said, "Mr. Attorney, are you ready to proceed?"

Mr LAWRENCE replied that he wished to have the warrants returned.

U. S. Marshal JOHN T. BUSH then handed the warrants to the Judge, who announced the names of Stephen Porter, James Davis, and Wm. Thompson.

The Court announced that there was a return on a warrant for Moses Summers.

Mr. HILLIS suggested that bail from day to day might now be given, as the gentlemen now present from Syracuse to give bail, were desirous soon to return. He would enquire the amount of bail.

The Court asked Gen. Lawrence for an expression of his opinion as the proper amount.

Gen. LAWRENCE said it had been customary in this Court, for such offences, to exact $2,000 and $2,500 bail; that he would be satisfied with $2,000 bail, in each case.

The Court assented to this amount.

Mr. HILLIS suggested it was very large; that if 40 arrests were made, as had been rumoured would be, it would require $80,000 bail, which would be very onerous. The statute called the Fugitive Slave Act made the penalty only six months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine; and $1,000 bail, he thought, would be sufficient.

The Court said, if such a contingency occurred, he would provide for it in a mitigation of bail.

It was then decided that the bail should be $2,000 in each case.

Mr. HILLIS then recurred to the matter of seeing the affidavits.

The Court said Gen. Lawrence could do as he pleased.

Mr. HILLIS suggested that counsel had been called suddenly to this case, and did not know whether they should determine to give bail, or to proceed with an examination; and, in consequence, he would suggest, that the case be adjourned over till to-morrow morning, and that in the meantime the counsel for defence be furnished with the affidavit on which the warrants were issued.

Gen. LAWRENCE said the counsel had no right to the evidence on which the warrants were issued, till they came in as evidence. The counsel could not inquire into the regularity of the proceedings of the Court in issuing the warrants. He would produce the affidavits when the examination commenced, and not before. He should produce the witnesses when that took place.

Mr. HILLIS appealed to the Court, that the testimony on which the warrants were issued was in the possession of the Court.

The Court said it was true that the testimony was, in legal intendment, in possession of the Court, but that it was, for convenience, in possession of the District Attorney; and, as a matter of courtesy, to counsel in whom he had confidence, the District Attorney could furnish the testimony. He (the Court) could not control the matter; the District Attorney could do as he pleased.

Mr. LAWRENCE again protested that he should not furnish the testimony till the case was opened for examination.

The matter was then dropped.

The bail for Moses Summers, Stephen Porter and James Davis, was then given in the sum of $6,000—$2,000 for each one.

George Barnes, Hiram Putnam, Samuel J. May, Wm. E. Abbott, Rev. R. R. Raymond and Seth Haight, signed the bail bond as sureties, and the bailees also.

The bailees then assembled in a body, and Judge Conkling said, "You understand what is required? that you are to appear before me at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, or at such other times to which I may adjourn this examination."

He then called them in order, and asked them if they acknowledged their signatures. The way YES, SIR! came from Moses Summers, James Davis and Stephen Porter, would have done your soul good to hear. Syracuse need not be ashamed of her "FELONS!"

At the close of these proceedings, Judge Conkling said: "It is too close here; the room is too small; the case must be adjourned to the Court House for the morning."

Seth Haight and George Barnes then gave bail for the appearance of Wm. Thompson, the coloured man.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the Court House.

SECOND DAY—AUBURN, Oct. 16.

Judge CONKLING, at half past 9 o'clock, remarked that it was time to proceed.

Mr. LAWRENCE said Mr. Hillis was very unwell, and was not in Court.

The JUDGE asked if the District Attorney was waiting for him.

Mr. LAWRENCE: I am not.

JUDGE: Then we can proceed.

Mr. LAWRENCE called the case of Moses Summers.

The JUDGE suggested that it would be a saving of time if the District Attorney would read all the affidavits pertaining to those under arrest, as there was much repetition.

DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., of Auburn—who appeared as assistant counsel—remarked that Mr. Hillis had been sent for.

The JUDGE asked if he desired to await his arrival.

Mr. WRIGHT: I do.

JUDGE: Then we will delay.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he would look over the affidavits before reading them: some of them implicated persons not yet arrested. Mr. L. said more witnesses would be here at half past 10 o'clock.

A pause of twenty minutes here occurred, while waiting for preparations of counsel.

Mr. LAWRENCE called *Benjamin S. Higgins*, as a witness.

The JUDGE said it must be understood the cases of the four arraigned were under consideration.

Mr. LAWRENCE said Prince Jackson and Harrison Allen were under arrest, and were in court.

Mr. HILLIS asked separate examinations. The arrests were not made for an affray nor for a riot, nor were they arrested on a single process.

The Judge said he had noticed that most of the affidavits implicated several persons. He proposed to call them all at once, and have the affidavits read, which would save the re-reading of them; after that, he would keep them separate. He could see no objection. He should decide upon them separately; and could consent to do nothing to prejudice the rights of any one.

Mr. HILLIS thought it would be difficult for counsel to carry on in their minds four cases at once; and moreover they would be mixed up in the minutes.

The JUDGE further remarked that he did not intend to have any such consequences follow. The testimony in each case was to be kept distinct.

Mr. HILLIS begged further to suggest that it was not usual for the prosecution to read the affidavits on which warrants were granted, as part of the testimony in chief.

JUDGE: He would reply to the gentlemen that it was not unusual in that court nor in the English Courts, whatever rules might have arisen in local courts. Time would be saved by having the affidavits read, and no injustice done. He should prefer that method.

Mr. LAWRENCE then proceeded to read the affidavit of Benjamin S. Higgins, who said he was an Alderman of Syracuse, &c., who was at the Police Office, saw persons strike, and at the same time thought he could recognise another man "by his voice." Moses Summers, he said, ran against him, pulled his coat tail, and otherwise impeded him when he (Higgins) was attempting to prevent the escape of Jerry.

Cross-examined—At 2 o'clock on the day of Jerry's arrest, met Marshal Allen, near the Syracuse House; Allen spoke to me, and said he had arrested the fugitive slave, and wanted me to assist him; I told him I had other duties to perform; in 10 or 15 minutes, went to the Commissioner's office; thence to Pope's store; thence to my room in Franklin Buildings (daguerreotype rooms); staid two or three minutes; started to go to the Commissioner's office; think I met Mayor Wheaton, and talked with him in reference to what it was best to do in reference to keeping the peace of the city; said he had been called on by Deputy Marshal Allen that morning, to notify the Police Officers, or to furnish officers, to see that he and his officers were not molested: all was quiet; there had been no disturbance; there was a crowd before the office; 18 or 20 on the side walk; saw him when he went up and when he came down.

Think I then went to Alderman Hatch's office; think I did; did not find him; had no conversation with any one there; then went direct to the Commissioner's office; have no recollection of conversing on the way or of stopping at Syracuse House; could not tell at what time I arrived at the Commissioner's office this time; was not three o'clock, I think; I did not go into the office; when within about 15 feet of the stairs, I heard a noise, and in a minute eight or ten came down stairs, in a rush; do not know any of them; did not look as though they came by force; I was within 6 or 8 feet of the door; I started to go up stairs, and still heard a great noise in the Hall; when at the second stair, looked up and saw two negroes, and one or two white men round a negro handcuffed, at the head of the stairs; recognised one negro whom I had seen frequently; knew him by sight only; worked at the City Market; was tall, about 30 years of age; did not recognise either of the white men nor the other negro. I next saw them all come down stairs; the handcuffed man was drawn down; the men had hold of him; a white man had hold of his shoulder and arm, and negroes his feet, and his clothes were nearly torn off; his shirt was very much torn; there were irons on the negro's wrists; at the foot of the stairs, the ironed man was on his back, and they raised him up, and told him to run; the same negroes raised him up; the white man assisted in raising him up—the one who had hold of his shoulder and arm; one negro was hold of each foot; the other white man I saw at the head of the stairs, pushed the negro and disappeared in the crowd; was dressed in black; the two negroes told him to run; perhaps eighteen or twenty more; he did run, and the two negroes remained at his side, but did not take hold of him; they put him on his feet and told him to run; a number said "run, and get out of the way before they get down stairs;" suppose they had reference to the Marshals, who were up stairs; they went towards the Syracuse House.

I thought I would wait and see if anybody was hurt; I followed soon; lost sight of him as he turned the corner at the Syracuse House, down Genesee street; lost sight of him on Water street; I presume I lost sight of him at the Syracuse House, in crossing Salina street; there were a good many men behind him; the two negroes still with him; negro and all running; others near; he left Genesee street at east end of Genesee block; then went in a northeasterly direction to Market square, down Water street, east to Mulbery; the last I saw of him was twenty or thirty feet from Lock street bridge; he was running; I was on the south side of Water, near Mulberry; I was near the corner; was about turning to go over the bridge; there were many persons near him; it is an iron bridge; there were many persons along; I saw a man run down from the bridge, with a police officer, and I asked the police officer what the man had done; he said he had knocked down officer Lowell.

I went across a vacant lot, a lumber yard, adjoining the bridge; I went through one of the stores back to the Marshal, and from there to the Police Office; could hardly tell at what time I arrived at the Police Office; about half past 3 o'clock; went out of curiosity; a white man had been arrested; saw him arrested on west side; I followed through to the Police Office; I think it was about half past 3; did not go in; stood on the steps; remained ten or fifteen minutes; went to the Arcade or Bastable block; went alone, I think; went to the room where I had my daguerreotype pictures, at the County Fair; think it was 4 o'clock; think I remained half or three-quarters of an hour; this was on the first day of October; from there I went to the Police Office; went in, found Commissioner Sabin, the negro and others: they were proceeding with the examination; the negro was brought to the Police Office while I was there before; this was about half past 3; was about 4 when I returned to the Polic Office; remained 5 or 10 minutes; it was quiet there; there was a great crowd, but no disturbance; they were taking testimony; went to my room in 5 minutes; when at the Police Office, don't recollect one I recognised, except owner, Sabin and the counsel; went to my room; remained at least an hour or an hour and a half; from there went to my tea, I believe, on Washington street, 20 rods from my room; staid 15 minutes; from there to the Post Office and Syracuse House; remained there and at different places perhaps half or three-quarters of an hour; went to the Arcade; staid there a short time—call it 10 minutes; would be difficult to state where I went; went to a number of places before I went to the Police Office; can't tell which they were; don't recollect whether I took my tea at the usual hour: it was dark when I reached the Police Office; think it may have been half past 6 or 7 o'clock: nearly 7 o'clock; rather dark, though not very dark; don't recollect of seeing any moon that night.

The Police Office was lighted up with gas; no other lights about the Police Office except in the rooms above; if I had looked with a view of recognising persons in the Police Office, I could have done so; the lights were such that persons could be distinguished outside: I went immediately into the Police Office; 500 or 600 persons outside; I recognized outside Mayor Wheaton, Alderman Burton, Mr. Devoe, officer Ormsby, also John W. Jones, standing in the door, Stephen Vanderbelt, who was a deputized officer; first saw Ormsby on the platform; don't recollect any conversation with him; talked with Mayor Wheaton; Burton went in; Vanderbelt and Jones stood in the door; was five minutes before I went in; I think I asked Mayor Wheaton if Col. Vanderburgh had disbanded the military; he said he understood he had; do not think I had any conversation on platform with Ormsby and Burton; had other conversation with Wheaton about disturbance; was told that before I arrived stones had been thrown into the window.

No disturbance then except loud taking; think I asked the Mayor if it would not be well for him to read the Riot act, or to talk to the crowd; he said it "was of no use;" he might have said "he guessed there would not be much disturbance"; from the time I arrived till I went in, I saw no disturbance; the room was not crowded; 10 or 12 in the room; there was one gas light; don't recollect how many gas burners were burning in the front room; gas light in the back room; room was very light; Ira H. Cobb was sitting in the Justice's seat at his desk; the first time I was at the Police Office. Jerry was back; went to my room, was absent half an hour; went in and the examination was going on; returned again at 7 and the examination had been adjourned; the time I went there Jerry was in the custody of a large man who was called Fitch; I think it was halt-past four or five o'clock at my second visit; found Com. Sabin, Jerry, Counsel, Rev. Mr. May, Gerrit Smith and twelve or thirteen there: all was quiet, the examination going on peaceably; did not notice Ira H. Cobb, the time I had the talk with Mayor Wheaton about the riot act, was on my third visit, about seven o'clock; I think the shutters were not up; much talking outside; a white man addressed the crowd; did not know him; I saw Rev. Mr. Cobb at the Justice's desk; saw Jerry, Charles Woodruff, and Mr. Fitch, the Marshal from Rochester; in the front room, Marshal Swift of Auburn, officer George Green, Mayor Wheaton, Ald. Barton, Mr. Noxon, officer Hollister; don't recollect the name of any one else; there were several others there; there was not much excitement during the time; there was one stone thrown in through the north door window while I was in the office; as I was standing on the pavement, I saw a stone thrown through the north door window.

I was out a few minutes and another stone was thrown; a negro threw it: I saw him throw it; know him by sight; don't know his name; don't know where he lives; is about 35 years old; went into the office as soon as the second stone was thrown; officer House arrested the negro, and took him into the police office; the next thing that occurred was a general shower of stones through the windows of the office, principally the north window; but one or two through the south window; this was the first demonstration of violence: after the volley of stones, the doors were stove in; the next movement I made was to get out of the way; the lights were burning when the doors were broken in; the men were after Jerry in the back room when I went out; the north door was broken open first; the light was put out immediately after that door was broken; not over two or three got in; I was in; saw them come in—two coloured men: there was a separate light in the back room; after the light in the front room was put out; two shots were fired into the office by some person in front of it; they were both fired by the same person; I saw the person fire them; the man who fired the pistol came in at the door; it was fired by a coloured man; fired at the back room door; don't know who was in the back room; three shots were fired from the back room; the door was opened, and a man's arm run out, and the pistols fired; do not know who fired from the room; did not understand from Fitch that he fired one of his pistols; I started to the south side of the office and got a round stick of wood; held it a short time; by the time I got to that part of the office, people were breaking the partition; my next movement after that was to dodge a stone; it was thrown in at the north door by a big stout negro; he was a short man; there was no one between him and me; after dodging the stone, I raised my club as though I intended to throw it at him; a white man a little before came in at the south door, near which I stood, but I did not know him till I recognised his voice; I know the man very well, I know his name; it was not more than a minute and a half after the stone was thrown at me before Jerry went out; saw him, could recognsie him; did not see a white man have hold of him; I did not recognise any coloured man with him; no white man near him; I know; they undertook to make him walk; he had shackles on his feet and could not walk; when they reached the pavement they took him up; I did not overtake them for several rods; there were 25 or 30 in the escort, who were very busy in saying, "Hurry him on," "Give him room," "Help him along," &c. When I reached the sidewalk, I immediately recognised Mr. Summers, and he was the only one I did recognise; he was passing along a short distance from the negro; I was eight or ten feet from Jerry, along side; Summers was going east, as I was; he put his hand on my breast and pushed me back, and said, "Don't interfere." He was the only person I recognised from the time I left the office; horse and wagon driven up; stood by its side when Jerry was put in; did not recognise any one; saw Summers in the crowd of some 300, opposite Dr. Hoyt's office; did not hear Summers say anything there. I attempted to prevent his being rescued. After the pistols were fired there was a white man, a young man I should think, came in at the north door with a club raised over his head and struck me on the right shoulder; when he first struck me he said, "My God, Ben, is that you?" and went out of the office suddenly. I had a conversation with Mr. Summers at the Arcade, in the daguerrean room, at the fair.

Mr. Geer or Mr. Benedict might have been present; I cannot tell who or how many; we met laughingly; he said "they had quite a time," or "quite an excitement, last night;" I then said, "they did;" he said to me, "did you get much hurt, or much injured?" I told him "no I did not get very materially injured." I said to him, "I thought you was rather fast in shoving me off the walk." He said he did not wish me any personal injury; that he thought I meant to get ahead, and I did not mean you should. He further said, "the negro is gone; I am glad of it."

The JUDGE said he could not allow so extended an examination of witnesses in future. The object of the examination, was to inform him as to his duty in reference to holding the accused for trial. It was his duty to inquire into the matter; and it was only by courtesy that counsel were allowed. He should hereafter confine the cross-examination of witnesses to matters set forth in the affidavits, and not respecting the incidents attending the occurrence at Syracuse.

Whereupon, the Court adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

AUBURN, Oct. 16—7 P. M.

Direct examination of Mr. Higgins—The buggy Jerry was taken off in, was a one-horse buggy with a top; my object in going down was to find out who drove Jerry off; asked him if he would take my overcoat, to get his voice, so that I might recognise him; I don't know the last thing I did after Jerry got out: I told the crowd they would be shot, a few seconds before Jerry was released; I did what I could to prevent the crowd from interfering with the officers: Summers knew I was an Alderman: I am satisfied that it was not McMillan who struck me at the office, from conversing with him and others.

Cross-examination renewed—Do not know who owned the horse and buggy, or who owned the horse; I stepped in before the crowd, in the afternoon, when I thought they were disposed to be out of order; this was principally in the afternoon; I went along with the crowd from the Police Office, to prevent the people from injuring the officers, if they should attempt it.

Question—When did you first conceive the idea of getting out of the scrape?

Answer—I do not know that I did.

Q.—Did you not say, this morning, that you tried to get out of the crowd?

A.—My object was to see what was going on, and where he went.

Q.—What did you mean when you asked Summers if he supposed you meant to take the negro back?

A.—I meant that I was not going to rush into the crowd and take him back alone.

Q.—You meant that you intended to get out of harm's way?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say to Mayor Wheaton, that if you had not conversed with McMillan, you would have sworn that it was him who struck you in the Police Office?

A.—I did not.

Q.—What was your object in following on from the Police Office?

A.—It was, that if the officers attempted to recapture Jerry, he meant to prevent the people from assaulting them.

Joseph Williamson's affidavit was read by Mr. Lawrence.

Cross-examination—I was in the office about 7; Moses Summers was not there; did not see him from that time until after Jerry was rescued; the message for Summers was sent soon after I went in; could not tell how long; his brother told the boy to go after "Mose"; the boy was a hand in the *Standard* office: I do not know anybody being in the office but the workmen; I don't know how long the boy was gone, or how long before Summers came in; boy came back first; I left the office about 10 o'clock; I don't know how long I staid there after Summers came back: sometimes they get the paper off earlier, sometimes later; I don't know who was in the office after Moses returned; Summers' brother commenced the conversation; his brother wanted to know what kept him so long? he said "we've got him; put him on board of a carriage in front of Hoyt's office;" some one asked how Jerry could run so fast as he was shackles, and he said we carried him; I think he used the word "we" instead of "they;" he said there was a plan fixed to have some carriages to drive down Salina street, to draw the crowd, and don't remember the other street; he mentioned the other street; had them fixed to start at the same time, so that the crowd would follow; don't recollect of any thing more he said; he then went to work; this was all he said about it; a man came in and talked with Summers last evening, and one of the boys said that it was the Mayor; it was some time after Summers came in; did not hear what they said; have lived at Salina 19 years; have carried papers for the three offices for nearly 2 years; I don't recollect that the boy brought in a roll of paper; heard the noise when the doors of the Police Office were broken in; I was in the *Standard* Office when the doors were broken in; did not see Mr. Summers in the office at that time; did not see him go out of the office, talked at Scott's Hotel about it; made my affidavit at Lawrence's office; went at the request of Marshal Allen.

Direct—Summers said "we've got him and put him on board of a buggy."

Joseph F. Sabine (the Commissioner) was called:—Was the United States Commissioner before whom the proceedings were had in the case of Jerry on the 1st of October: [Petition, Warrant, Affidavit and Return, in Jerry's case, were shown witness, who declared them to be the papers. They were read by the witness. Warrant was dated October 1, 1851.] Witness continued: After the adjournment in the afternoon, the room was very full; the first I saw of Jerry was near the door; do not know who aided him; a man said they would all stay with the prisoner; he went out with great violence; did not see any one shut the door; a large crowd was left behind: Jerry was brought back to the Police Office for further examination; the second adjournment was from ten to twenty minutes after 7 o'clock. the adjournment was in consequence of stones thrown into the windows; one came near my head; did not see any very large stones; one as large as my fist, the others smaller; there was a great crowd in front of the office; did not hear any threats outside; I went out of the Police Office with Mr. Hillis; Mr. H. made a short speech to the crowd, when we both went to the Syracuse House; heard no other speeches; do not know who threw the stones; saw the crowd pass the Syracuse House; should think they were carrying Jerry; persons on each side, with their arms under his; think it was about 15 minutes after 8—half-past 8 at the outside; the crowd went down Salina street; the adjournment was to 8 o'clock next morning; it was supposed that Jerry would be taken to the jail for the night; Marshals Allen of Syracuse, Bemis of Canandaigua, Fitch of Rochester, and Swift of Auburn, were there; there was a large force of Police there beside; do not know of any Special Police.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he was through with the case so far as Mr. Summers is concerned.

The JUDGE asked the counsel for defence if they had any testimony to offer.

Mr. FORBES replied that he did not intend to offer any at present.

The COURT then said the case of Mr. Summers was closed, as regards testimony.

Mr. HILLIS would suggest that this was not the state of the case. It was decided that all were to go on at once; and therefore the counsel for the defence propose to have the prosecution go through, on its part, with their whole case, throughout, when the defence would introduce such witnesses as they desired on the part of all the defendants. This he understood to be the effect of the course the Court had determined upon. Mr. Summers had witnesses, but they were not here.

The COURT assented to this view, and that witnesses could be so introduced.

Mr. LAWRENCE wished to introduce the case of Ira H. Cobb. Mr. Cobb was sick when arrested. He should require bail.

Mr. ALFRED COBB said bail was ready. His brother was better to-day, and he expected him to-morrow morning.

Mr. LAWRENCE insisted on going on with the case.

Mr. HILLIS protested. The defendant was an intelligent man, and knew his own case, and should be present at the cross-examination of witnesses.

The COURT declared that Mr. Cobb's case could be passed over.

Mr. LAWRENCE called on the case of *Prince Jackson*, a coloured man; and called Officer George A. Green, as a witness, and read his affidavit. The witness said: The collar of Marshal Swift's coat was torn; he is a smallish man: did not see Jerry come from the Commissioner's office; I was at the Police Office; heard a great noise and ran over; there was a crowd running away from the Commissioner's office; did not see Jerry; found Jackson hold of Marshal Swift; did not see Mr. May, who was there, take hold of Jackson; released Swift from Jackson, when Swift ran on; I thought Swift went lame as I passed him; I overtook Jerry just at Lock street bridge; I took hold and helped take him back to the Police Office; from the time I released Swift from Jackson to the time I reached Jerry, was five minutes.

Cross-examination—I was on the Police Office platform when the noise was at the Commissioner's office, and two or three other officers; the people were going off towards the Syracuse House; I think Jerry was out of the door before I left the platform; Jerry was not more than 12 or 15 rods from the Commissioner's office when I left the platform; I started to go where the affray was; the first thing which drew my attention was Jackson hold of Swift on the sidewalk, a little east of the door; Jackson had hold of Swift by the arm and shoulder; the arm certainly, and think the shoulder; Swift asked Jackson to let go of him; Jackson replied, "hold on, don't be in such a hurry, you have got plenty of time"; took hold of Jackson's arm, and Jackson let go; did not hear Jackson accuse him of pushing him down; did not hear Jackson make any remark as to the reason why he held Swift; told Jackson to let him go; do not know as Jackson had been up stairs at all; did not hear Jackson say anything in reply to my remarks; am confident as to what Jackson said; did not hear him make any other remarks.

Q. How came you to say in your affidavit that Jackson said, "You have gone far enough; hold on"?

A. Jackson said what I have said over several times.

Witness continued—Swift appeared lame; did not see that Jackson was lame; did not see him again till evening; saw him then in James street.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that the testimony of Mr. Peter Way, a Deputy Sheriff, and Marshal Swift, could not now be taken, as the persons were not present. Mr. Way was at Court at Syracuse; was crier of the Court.

The COURT remarked that he could be here as well at one time as another.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he was disappointed that he was not here. He enquired if Mr. Lowell—Officer Lowell—was in the house.

The COURT inquired if Mr. Way had been subpœnaed.

Marshal ALLEN was not sure he had subpœned Mr. Way; he had told him he wanted his assistance, and supposed he would be there.

The COURT remarked that witnesses wanted should be subpœnaed, and required to be here. He suggested that Marshal Swift be called.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he was in New York city, but was expected to-night or to-morrow morning; but he should not wait for him. He needed only Mr. Way to complete the case of Prince Jackson.

He then again expressed his desire to go on with the case of Mr. Cobb.

Mr. FORBES said he could not take the responsibility of going on in the absence of Mr. Cobb. The Court then remarked that there could be no more delays on account of failure of the Prosecution to be ready for action.

Whereupon the Court was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

AUBURN, Oct. 17—12 M.

The Court was called to order at 10 o'clock. Mr. Lawrence informed the Judge that the Syracuse train would not reach Auburn till 10 1-2 o'clock. Business was thereupon postponed till that hour.

Mr. IRA H. COBB arrived in this train. At the opening of the Court, Mr. Lawrence said he wished to make a return of the subpœna in the case of Peter Way. He called Peter Way. No answer. Mr. Lawrence said Mr. Way was told last night that he must be here. Asked for a warrant. George A. Green was then called on. He stated that Mr. Way said he would come up on the 2 o'clock train, to-day. The Judge said that Mr. Way could not probably get here sooner than by that train; and that he would consider what power the Court had to punish him for contempt. Justice House, Officer Ormsby, Benj. L. Higgins, T. N. Marron, were severally called, and no answer. Mr. Shattuck stated that they would all be up in the 2 o'clock train. Mr. Lawrence said that they had no authority from anybody to be absent at the opening of the Court. Several more witnesses were called, and were present.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved the case of Ira H. Cobb. He suggested that so much of Benj. L. Higgins' affidavit as related to Mr. Cobb, be introduced.

Mr. FORBES said that he could not consent to its introduction, unless Mr. Higgins was present for cross-examination.

John W. Jones (tinman, of Syracuse) was called, and his affidavit read. Witness continued: Did not hear any one outside nalloo, "Put out the light."

Cross-examined—It was after the first escape that I went to the Police Office; was at the Commissioner's office; Jerry was there; remained 10 or 20 minutes; left Jerry there; went down Water-street, to Bradley's furnace; back as far as the Syracuse House; went to the Police Office; Jerry was not there; he reached the steps of the Police Office as I reached the platform; I was placed at the door; with the exception of going home to tea, I was there all the time; recollect when the case was adjourned; recollect some few who were in the office; Edward Higgins, brother of the Alderman, Ira H. Cobb, Benjamin L. Higgins, Police Justice House, Charles Woodruff; don't recollect any others; Mr. Cobb came in several times and went out again; was not there when I first went there; came and went through the door when I was there; don't know at what time that was; the first I saw of him was when he came and went into the door; was soon after I arrived; don't know how long after I reached there; did not say anything to me when he first went in; he was sitting in the Justice's seat; this was the first I saw of him; don't recollect how long this was after Mr. Cobb came in; dont know whether the examination had commenced when I took charge of the door; I was outside; I went inside; did not see the Commissioner engaged in the examination; did not hear any witness examined; did not hear any one address the Commissioner; did not go in but once; opened the door for those who went in; when I went in Jerry was there; had been there more than ten minutes when I first went in; went in but once

whether the man who put the lights out stood on the floor or on a chair; I was going out of the office; had to face the light to turn to go out of the hall door; think there were two burners; large number in the room; could not tell how many; think there were thirty; three feet between the burners; faucets about three inches apart; could not see the face of the person distinctly who put out the lights; the lights appeared to go out rather slow; did not go out instantly; the man had not his hat on; saw a man reaching up with his hand near the burners; one hand up; think the man was outside of the desk; that he was facing the east; a man could stand on the outside of the desk, face the east, and put out the lights; don't recollect whether the lights were directly over the desk.

Direct—Have known Mr. Cobb by sight, five years, perhaps longer; after the office was cleared, though night, I saw a hat there which I thought belonged to Mr. Cobb; Mr. Cobb told me the next day he had searched there for his hat; did not see any butcher knife in the Police office at any time; staid there and cleared the office, and aided in closing the office. Saw Mr. Cobb in the justice's seat; this was a short time before I found him behind the door; stones were coming in when he was leaning against the wall; had his hat on when behind the door; James M. Clapp was the first man I saw come into the office; had a tussel with him; do not recollect where Cobb was at the time; Clapp came in before the lights were out; I arrested Clapp; do not recollect of any one helping me; met House, I think, going out at the door; I saw a man I supposed was Mr Cobb, reaching to turn out the lights; did not see any other man near the lights; I think the gas pipe was up when we cleared the office; saw Charles Woodruff come out of the room where Jerry was; Jerry was afterwards brought out. When Cobb told me to put down that club, I had raised it to strike a man who was coming in at the window; I was engaged to assist the Marshal. Cobb said, "young man, you had better put that club down." Clapp, who was coming in, had a club; Clapp said I was in small business there; I said if he came in, I would hurt him—should arrest him; he said he would have that negro or die, or something like that. Cobb spoke to me to put down the club, before Clapp had said anything. When Cobb spoke to me I was going towards the window; I have told you that Clapp had not said a word to me when Cobb told me to lay down that club; it was before Clapp came in; they were battering down the doors at that time; in about five minutes after this I saw Cobb near the lights; it might have been 10 or 15 minutes; I told Cobb I would keep the club over his head; he said, "Don't be too fast; I guess you won't." Cobb did not assist me; don't recollect of saying any more; I went to the hall door several times and requested Mr. James to let in persons who came; the door swung into the office, towards the east; when the door was opened, any one could see a portion of the Police Office—a portion of the desk; desk is at the west end of the Police Office; do not know whether Cobb left before Jerry did; the thirty men were just coming in as the lights were put out; do not remember seeing Loguen; the door windows had sash; no irons to hold or secure them, that I know of; the man who put out the lights might have stood facing the east, or he might have stood sidewise to me; don't recollect whether the back of his head, or his face, was towards me; recognised Mr. Cobb as much from the form of his head, shoulders, &c.

Cross-examined—When Clapp came in, Cobb was leaning against the wall as before described; this was from seven to ten feet from the gas lights; part of the crowd got half way across the office; Clapp is not a person I could have mistaken for Cobb; saw no one with his hat off except Cobb; when Clapp was coming in, he seized my club; I seized him by the throat; remained so some time; I said, you need not scratch and bite—you must go with me; he gave up; I started to go with him out the door; the door was three or four feet off; I put him out; he stood up straight and walked; we started from the window; I held on to him till he got to the door, and got him out; went out on the platform with him, and was hold of him all the time; then went back into the office again; can't tell how long this occupied; three or four minutes; the lights were not out; but a few of the people got in before I went out with Clapp; think Alderman Higgins commanded the people not come in, and they stopped a minute; both windows or doors were open; as I went out I saw Higgins and Cobb; went out of the office on to the platform to see Justice House, after I had returned from taking Clapp out and before Jerry was taken away; the lights were extinguished about the time I was going out to see Justice House.

It was half past 10. Recess till a quarter past two o'clock.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON.

AUBURN, Oct. 17—7 P. M.

The Court re-assembled at 2 1-4 o'clock.

Mr. LAWRENCE called Peter Way.

The Court said to Mr. Way, that he was wanted this morning.

Mr. WAY said he was subpœnaed last evening. That he was told it was of no consequence whether he was there before the afternoon.

The JUDGE said it was a serious matter to delay unnecessarily judicial proceedings, when there was so many interested, and in attendance. He asked the District Attorney to call the names of those who were not in attendance.

Mr. LAWRENCE called T. N. Marron, who answered.

The JUDGE: Let them rise up: so they can be recognised.

Mr. LAWRENCE then called B. L. Higgins, who answered. He also called Sylvester House, and some others.

The JUDGE then said it appeared that witnesses seemed to pay but little attention to the order to appear at Court. It was very extraordinary: it was their duty to be here until the examination was concluded. They were paid for attendance, and it was their duty to be there. He would overlook the matter for this occasion; but if repeated, he must take some measures to correct the evil.

Mr. LAWRENCE then called *Peter Way*, and read his affidavit.

Cross-examined—Was at the Police Office when the Commissioner last adjourned the examination; could not name the persons who remained; Mr. Marron, Marshal Allen, Alderman Higgins, Charles Woodruff, Oliver C. Stuart, a man from the *Star* office, Orrin Welch, Ira H. Cobb, a man called Deputy Marshal Swift, a man called Deputy Marshal Fitch, Mr. House, a man in Hall & Norton's store, whose name I think is Kirkpatrick. Mr. James, a Police Officer; I think Mr. Shattuck was in there; could not tell who took charge of the door at this time; there was but one door at which entrances were made; I remained till the rescue; I think Mr. James took charge of the door; think I went once on to the platform after the examination was closed; John W. Jones stood near the south window; don't recollect whether Jones had anything in his hand; during this time was in different parts of the room; at one time was in the southeast corner of the room, near the door; the rush all commenced together, at both doors; saw the first man come in at the south window; that Cobb at this time was near the Justice's desk on the north side of the room, sitting in a chair, directly north of the Justice's seat: Mr. Cobb had his hat on; the man who put the light out had a hat on at that time; the man who put the light out might have been two or three feet from them; saw Mr. Cobb sitting there a minute before the lights were put out; it might have been longer; think I saw Mr. Cobb sitting near the lights, after I saw him with Jones; the man who put out the lights got in the desk, and put out one burner at a time; the people had just commenced coming in on the north door sill, when the lights were put out; I stood in front of the desk against the wall, from 8 to 12 feet; should think a man could stand outside of the desk, facing the east, and reach the faucets.

The JUDGE here asked whether the witness Jones testified that the man who put out the lights, was outside of the desk.

Mr. FORBES answered that it was so.

Mr. LAWRENCE urged that the examination of the witness should go on. He did not wish to delay for such purposes as this.

The JUDGE said that he supposed that there was to be no formal summing up; and he wished to ascertain the correspondence of the testimony.

Witness continued: The man who put out the lights, stood on the platform of the desk. He might have reached them from the floor on the outside.

Direct—Could not tell whether Mr. Cobb put out the lights: after the lights were put out, it was so dark you could not distinguish men; the lights were in the back room; from them you could see only in the range of the open door, and could not distinguish unless near them; don't recollect seeing Cobb after the lights were put out; saw a butcher knife afterwards; think it was Mr. Cobb who put out the lights; have known Mr. Cobb by sight for a few years; should think a man could not have got along through the crowd and put out the lights and not have been seen by me; saw no other person near the lights when they were put out; stood between the front windows, facing the lights; when I heard them say, "put out the lights," I looked and saw them put out; the man who put out the lights, faced southeast; I stood a little south of east of the lights; the man pretty nearly faced me; from his looks, I thought it was Mr. Cobb; there were two burners, and as light as two could make it; no persons had passed through the windows towards the lights when they were put out; think there were not thirty in the room; did not see which way Mr. Cobb went; did not see him jump over the railing.

Henry M. Barker was called, and his affidavit was read by Mr. Lawrence.

Cross-examination—Was not in the Police Office; stood by the door, outside; came at 15 minutes after 8 o'clock; I stood on the platform near the south window; arrived 3 minutes before the affray; did not observe whether the blinds were up; the first thing I saw was a man with an axe at the south window; I then went to the door in the Hall; I could see all parts of the office; did not observe that any one had entered the office; think I saw two or three enter the north window before the lights were put out; when they entered they went toward the back office, which led them close to the lights, within 2 or 3 feet; did not see Mr. Cobb; recognised Mr. Marron and Mr. Jones, a lawyer; they stood between the windows; did not observe whether there was any one behind the door; recognised no one but Marron and Jones; after the lights were put out, Mr. Cobb went out of the door it which I was; the way I recognised Mr. Cobb was, I saw a person coming from the centre of the room towards me, and saw him when he came to the door; the door of the back room was on the north side of the office; I recognised Mr. Cobb about 5 or 6 feet from the Hall door, north, 8 or 10 feet from where the lights were; there were others passing out, perhaps two or three, about the time Mr. Cobb passed out; did not recognise any others; think Mr. Cobb had on a black suit; after the lights were put out, and the pistols were fired, I went on the platform, and remained there till Jerry was brought out.

Direct—There was no attempt to tear down the partition of the back room until after the lights were put out; there were three in the room before the lights were put out; the only clubs I saw were outside; the men might have advanced five or six feet across the room when the lights were put out; a man that he was told was Clapp came in at the south window.

Thomas Marron was called and sworn, and his affidavit read and sworn to.

Cross-examined—Was present when the examination at the Police Office was adjourned; was not there at the time Jerry was taken away; went with District Attorney Gardner to Welch's Saloon and got some supper; when I returned, the window shutters were not up; there were two persons guarding the door—Officer James, as I understood, and one other; when I returned, I found Peter Way, lawyer Jones, Justice House, John W. Jones, Ira H. Cobb; these are all the persons' names I can recollect; there were others; before I went to ten, Gardner said jokingly, it is getting too thick here (stones having been thrown,) and at that time Cobb was standing on a bench alone near the hall door, on east side of the room; when I came back, I think Mr. Cobb was walking about the floor, and afterwards sitting in House's desk; think half an hour or twenty minutes before the lights were put out; it was some time; heard some one from outside cry "put out the lights;" I think I saw Cobb at the north end of the desk looking up toward the lights; don't know whether he had his hat on; think not; there was a tall man standing near Mr. Cobb, in front of the desk, who came in at the north window; there was a great deal of fighting and confusion; the tall white man came in near the lights; was in front of the table east of the lights; he was, I should think, perhaps three or four feet; Cobb was then standing; it was merely a glance I had of Cobb at that time; did not see any movement of Cobb towards putting out the lights; I was in a position to see, but not in a condition; I was facing the lights, but had some care to my own safety; did not see any man raise his hand to put out the lights; the lights went out very quick; there was great confusion in the room; the crowd were rushing in at the time; there were no stones throwing in at the time; no person had passed in at the south window when the lights were put out; two or three had come in at the north; one or two came in at the same window before I left; thought Mr. Cobb was sitting there carelessly, as the stones were coming in; I was reading a newspaper when Mr Cobb was sitting in the desk; when I went to ten, Cobb was standing in the corner holding his hat over his face; the tall white man at the desk came in at the north door; the first pistol I noticed was fired by the tall white man, immediately after the lights were put out; there was an appearance or dust in the office as though flour had been thrown into the office, when the row commenced; did not see him anywhere except back of the door; once passed through the office towards the north; think he had just come in; was passing.

Emery Ormsby—(Police Officer of Syracuse)—was called, and his affidavit read.

Cross-examined—The conversation of the negro was five or ten minutes after Jerry came to the Police Office—Commissioner Sabine was not in; did not see the Commissioner; Cobb was sitting in the Justice's chair; I did not see Mr. Cobb that evening; Mr. Cobb appeared to be taking notes—was talking with Mr. Summers.

Sylvester House was called, and his affidavit read.

Mr. House said the affidavit read differently from what he supposed; Mr. Cobb had been sitting at his desk, and he did not see any other person in reach of the lights—and did not know where Mr. Cobb was when the lights were put out.

Mr FORBES suggested that the affidavit be corrected.

Cross-examined—Came in the office as the Commissioner said "to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock." I was in and out; went out to still the people; Mr. Cobb and I had a conversation about going out; he expressed a wish to me that there might be no disturbance, and I did to him; I requested him to go out to speak to the people, and he went out; he told me if there was any thing he could say or do—[Mr. Lawrence stopped witness.] Can't say how long before lights were put out, I saw Mr Cobb in my seat; it is my impression, when I came into the office, one or two minutes before the lights were put out, Mr. Cobb was leaving my desk; I had known he had been sitting at my desk, writing; there were many people in the office; not many in the middle of the room; did not notice a cry to put out the lights; there was a great noise, "bring him out!" I was looking towards the front doors where the lights were put out; should think his hat was off; it was off part of the time; did not see any stones thrown in at that time; there was a crash at the windows, at the time Mr. Cobb left; should think no persons had come in when the lights were put out; the affray with Clapp was after the lights were put out; Jones brought him to me, and said this is the first man who entered; Clapp said it was so; said he would give his name and where he lived; have not seen him since; think it was Cobb—not certain—who said to me, you had better separate them, Jones and Clapp; there was great confusion, and I was anxious to get possession of my books and papers; this was very soon after the lights were put out; immediately after; the entrance was made after the lights were put out; Mr. Cobb applied to me for written permission to come in the next morning at 8 o'clock; I invited some in, Mr. May, and some other clergymen; signed Mr. Cobb's permission because I did not believe he would do any thing wrong; the permission was admit the bearer, or admit Mr. Cobb.

Direct—For a minute, the gas was burning in the back room, till the door was broken down; a club or a stone broke the pipe in the front room, which stopped the gas in the back room; Mr. Jones picked up the gas pipe, and said it was turned off; the front office is 24 feet by 17—the back 17 by 7. The gas lights were 13 feet 4 inches from the front windows; the north side of the desk or table was 4 feet from the north door on the canal. The centre of the gas light was 7 feet from the north door; six feet between the door-windows; which are like common store doors with windows; saw a man who was at the front door, outside, with a club or bar of iron; my office is over H. & C. A Wheaton's Hardware Store; and in a rack under the platform there is a rack for iron; there was a bar of iron in the office; the bar of iron was reached down into the canal and one end leaned against the store; next day I called at Mr. Cobb's store, and asked him if his hat was left, and he said it was; had his hat during the evening; my impression is he went out soon after the adjournment; at the time Jones and Clapp were together, I was anxious to get my books and papers; some persons were there to assist the officers, and some not; Montgomery Merrick was there—I think he would not assist the officers. There were several there who were mere lookers on—Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reals, and perhaps others.

Cross-examined—Mr. Marron was a looker-on; also Mr. Jones, the lawyer; I believe Orrin Welch was there in the employ of the officers; I had seen a Mr. Morgan and a young Mr. Yard; I think it is about 17 feet from the southeast corner of the office to the gas lights—not quite 20 feet; a man might stand on the floor outside of the bar, and put out the light, if he was a tall man; standing on the north side of the table he could do it; my impression is that no one had come in at the door, and reached the gas lights, when they were put out; but it might have been so; Mr. Dodge, Deputy Sheriff, had been sitting there; should think the space about the gas lights was vacant, immediately before they were put out; people dare not be there; it was dangerous; in range of the stones thrown in; Dodge had been sitting on the witness' stand; after the lights were out, I could not distinguish any one: there was one I saw out doors, and that led me to guess it was him; the persons I distinguished after the lights were out, was by their voices; what led me to suppose it was Mr. Cobb who spoke to me, and also Jones, was led by the voice; I don't think I could have recognised a person passing me at the door; I could not tell whether I knew them or not; I stood in the southeast corner of the office, and I think I should have noticed it if any person had gone from that part of the office to put out the light; think there was no going from that part of the office; know the lights were put out; afterwards I saw the club come in which broke the pipe.

Direct—Cannot sit in the chair and put out the gas—have to rise up. A man standing on the floor, at the end of the desk, could not put out the lights.

Henry Shattuck (police officer) was called, and his affidavit read.

Mr. Shattuck corrected his affidavit, that a Mr. Davis was talking that day—whereas the affidavit says he "appeared to be engaged with the assailants." And that he saw Mr. Cobb standing at the end of the desk near the lights—but was not in when the lights were put out. Don't know how many others were standing round; saw no one in the desk Saw men have bars of iron, from under the Police Office steps. Wheaton's iron I suppose. Saw bars of iron in the Police Office after the melee was over—some long and some short.

Cross-examined—Don't know where I was when the lights were put out; when I went out of the office the lights were burning, and I was gone as much as fifteen minutes; when I returned the lights were out; don't know that I noticed Mr. Cobb the last time I was in; he could not have put out the lights from where I saw him standing; I went out twice with Mr. Allen; I was on the steps when the doors were broken in; saw somebody, I judged to be Harrison Allen, from his size; could hardly tell as he passed, whether he was white or coloured; the first I saw of him he was running from the steps, and we knew it was him when James followed and overtook him; I came up and found him; James asked Allen what he was doing with that club or bar of iron? Allen said, I am not going to hurt any body; don't know what reply he made; Ex-Alderman Barker said, take him to the watch-house; took him to the watch-house; when we let him out, he expressed himself—(Lawrence stopped witness.)

Charles Woodruff of Syracuse was called, and affidavit read by Mr. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Woodruff made an alteration that Cobb was standing in the desk, and not on the table, when he put out the light; and further that he had only been told that one of the men was a man who drives a cart for Bates—does not know it was so; also, that the one he called Henry Allen—coloured boy—was Harrison Allen; knows the one in Court is the person.

Cross-examination by Charles Woodruff—When they commenced battering down the doors, I came out from the back room; I saw Clapp in the room; did not see a clinch with Jones; a rush followed Clapp immediately; I was there a minute or minute and a half, and went back into the back room and shut the door as tight as I could; the crowd rushed immediately against the door; the lights were burning when Clapp came into the room; he came in at the north door if at either; there were a number of people in the front office; I don't know how many; saw Mr. Cobb sitting in the desk; do not recollect whether he was sitting or standing; I came from the back room; there were many people in the front room; I did not recognise any one but Mr. Cobb; cannot tell whether he was standing or sitting, inside the desk or at the end; saw Clapp inside the room; the lights were burning; Cobb was standing there, either by or inside the desk; did not see him do anything; when I came into the office and saw Clapp as I was going back, I saw Mr. Cobb standing or reaching out toward the gas lights, and turn off one and then the other.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he had another person under arrest, in custody of the Marshal—Mr. William O. Salmon, of Granby, Oswego county. Judge Conkling and the Marshal suggested that Mr. Salmon would remain in the Marshal's custody till morning.

Without concluding this cross-examination, the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, at a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

WARRANT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. }

To the Marshal of the Northern District of New York, and to his Deputy whomsoever:

Whereas Moses Summers, of Syracuse, stands charged before me, ALFRED CONKLING, Judge of the United States in and for the Northern District of New York on the complaint of JAMES R. LAWRENCE, Esquire, Attorney of the United States in and for the said District, and by the affidavit of Benjamin R. Higgins and Joseph Williamson, residing in Syracuse, in the said District with having, on or about the first day of October, instant, at Syracuse aforesaid, aided, abetted and assisted a negro man named Jerry, alleged to be a Fugitive from labour, and who had been arrested on a warrant duly issued for his apprehension as such fugitive, and while in the lawful custody of Henry W. Allen, one of the Deputies of the Marshal of the said District, in virtue of such warrant and arrest, to escape from the said Allen, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided: You are therefore, in the name of the President of the United States of America, hereby commanded, forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, the body of the said Moses Summers, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

[This is the form of the warrant in each of the cases, granted by Judge CONKLING.]

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

AUBURN, Oct. 18—12 M

The Court opened at 9 o'clock; Charles Woodruff was recalled, his cross-examination resumed: First saw Cobb sitting in the justice's desk; it might have been ten or twelve minutes before the lights were put out; the windows were broken down; was struck about the time the lights were put out; the windows were broken down; some persons might have got in; it was before the lights were put out; I was about turning round before the lights were put out; it was Loguen who said, "There is one of them—kill him;" the blow was a little before the lights were put out; although the blow was a severe one, it did not stun me; the man who hit me stood on the outside of the door; was facing the east myself, and about half way between the lights and the windows; the man who threw the missile, was about three or four feet outside of the window

Edward Prendergast was called; his affidavit was read; he identified Prince Jackson as William Thompson; he said he did not know the name of the negro; he did not know his name was William Thompson—but thought the man in the corner was the one—Prince Jackson; his impression is that Jackson is the man.

Cross-examination—Was in the Commissioner's office only a minute or two, in the Townsend Block; there was a rush; Jackson went in after me; I moved aside to meet the rush; Jackson went past; Jerry was seated when I came in; did not see him; there was a general rush almost immediately, some crying "push him along," others crying "keep him;" the negro went straight on ahead of me before the rush commenced; did not know what position Jerry was in; there was a rush; Jackson seized Jerry by the arm, and struck a man who was holding Jerry; this was two feet from the door; I described the man to the District Attorney, and he supposed it was William Thompson; I described him as a middling-sized man, dressed in light clothe; don't recollect that I described any thing about his colour, whether it was light or dark; I have seen Jackson before this in Syracuse; can't tell when.

John H Brand was called, and his affidavit read. The object of this seemed to be, to implicate Mr. William L. Salmon, who, he said, moved they should not go without the fugitive.

Cross-examined—After Mr. May offered his Church for the examination of Jerry, Commissioner Sabine requested the crowd to leave. Then Mr. Salmon made the remark, "do not go without the fugitive." Did not see Prince Jackson about the room that day; know Jackson well; saw Wendell, coloured, in the room; Jackson and Wendell are about the same colour; saw Jerry go out of the room; did not see Jackson strike Jerry; did not see Jackson at all; saw other coloured men.

Thomas Marron re-called—Mr. Lawrence: Do you know the man, who you said in your affidavit made the remark that the crowd should not leave without the fugitive?

Marron: I don't know that I have said anything in my affidavit (laughter). Mr. Salmon was sitting by me; we talked over the questions of the day; after the examination was adjourned, Mr. Salmon said, "Let's stay by him; let's see it through; stay to the end," or something of that sort.

Henry W. Allen called—Am Deputy Marshal who returned the warrant for Jerry; saw Mr. Cobb in the Justice's seat some two or three minutes before the windows of the Police Office were broken in; when they commenced breaking in the windows, I was about two rods from the steps—had come immediately out of the office; when I came out, I saw Mr. Cobb; saw several Police Officers; Mr. Fitch went out to the door together with me; supposed he was going with me; found he was gone, went on a short distance, and then the attack was made; Woodruff, Marron, and several others were in then; I was going to your office (Dist. Att'y) when I left; I learned a half hour before that time that the military had been disbanded; had served a written notice on Mayor and Sheriff to assist me; don't think I requested the Sheriff to call out the companies; I also served a notice on Justice House; Mr. Allen read the notice to House:

"SYRACUSE, Sept. 30, 1851.

Sylvester House Esq:

Police Justice, Syracuse;"

It went on to say he had arrested a fugitive named Jerry

Mr. Hillis said—"take down the date."

Mr. Allen then read his requisition on the Mayor

Witness said these notices were served after the arrest; intended to arrest Jerry on the 30th, but the witness did not come; two or three persons had hold of me; they were shoving me back, and trying to pull the door to; they were white men; one had hold round my body, and one by the neck-cloth; don't think I could recognise the man; it was a hurrying time; think I stuck my elbow through the glass part of the door; the rescue of Jerry was forcible; there was some little obstruction as I was going down the stairs; I was hindered about two minutes; the Commissioner's office was up stairs, second story; recollect that a man stood up and said, don't go till the fugitive does; when the Commissioner adjourned the court, very soon a gentleman arose and said, *Resolved*, we don't go or leave till the fugitive goes; or he moved that it be so; this was just before Jerry started to leave; thinks Salmon is the man who made the motion; when I arrested him the other day, I recognised him as one who took hold of me; did not see any one do anything to Jerry; I was in the back part of the room, and some one said Jerry is escaping, and I could not see him for the crowd; I had been unwell for some time; saw no one throwing stones at the Police Office.

Cross-examined—Mr. Salmon was in the east part of the room; was standing or sitting on something pretty well up; there was a good deal of loud talking, exclamations, &c., in the room at the time; some person, speaking of Jerry, said the "shackles must be taken off;" know Prince Jackson well; have known him for years; did not see him in the Commissioner's office that day, or afterwards that day; I did not see him at all; my impression is Mr. Cobb was sitting in the desk, hat off; don't know where it was.

Mr. Brand re-called—When Mr. Commissioner Sabine made some rule in regard to the mode of procedure in the case, I heard Mr. Salmon say, "We stand no chance before this Commissioner, as I see." This was before he made the motion I referred to in my testimony; he did not say any thing more, as I recollect.

Cross-examined—This was not said in an under tone; I was on the opposite side of the room; I think it was after the adjournment; don't know whether it was before or after the adjournment; don't know who it was addressed to; whether before or after the adjournment. [Witness identified J. B. Brigham.] Was present during the entire examination of Jerry at the Commissioner's Office and Police Office.

Benjamin P. Kinney was called, and his affidavit read It all referred to Seymour King.

Witness was examined—Saw some person clinch Marshal Allen in the Commissioner's office; had him round the body; a white man; I never saw the gentleman but once before; when he came in this morning, I thought it was him, but am not positive; think he is the man.

Willard Johnson called, and his affidavit read: He knew Mr. Salmon well.

Cross-examined—I live in Fulton and Mr. Salmon in Granby, three miles off; I heard S. conversing near Henry Kenyon's, on the side-walk, with O. Shumway and A. Cook: they were much excited; some one asked how the negro got off; I communicated the conversation to Mr. Lawrence; Mr. L. sent me the affidavit written out: there was more in the affidavit than I stated.

Wm. Baldwin sworn—I live in Fulton, and conversed with Salmon about Jerry the day after he escaped; he said Jerry was in the back office and they got a plank in order to break into the room; there was some hesitation about breaking through; but he told them to go ahead, for Oswego was there and would stand by them; he gave some history of the manner in which Jerry was put into the wagon; I did not understand distinctly who he said put him into the wagon, but he represented himself as being present; that is, he made use of the word "we" in the conversation; whether he actually said he had any part in lifting Jerry into the wagon I could not say.

Direct—He said there was much noise and confusion at the time Salmon told this story; said Jerry was carried off in a wagon, I think; he said the officers threatened to shoot the assailants; I asked the question if the officers would not have been justifiable in shooting them? He said I talked as the tories did in the Revolution; I replied that this was a different state of things; I said the object of the time of the Revolution was to overthrow the Government. Said I, I don't suppose you would be willing to admit that the object of this gathering was to revolutionize the United States? He replied: I go for revolution; that was about the end of my conversation

Cross-examination—I did not understand that Mr. Salmon stated that he did any act towards the release of Jerry.

Page Newton, of Syracuse called—Is boatman on canal and keep boarding-house [Saw Wheaton's clerk and a boy of Wheaton's standing on the steps.] Affidavit amended so as to read that he had a conversation with Porter before Jerry was rescued, not after.

Cross-examined—Keeps boarding-house on a boat; near Clinton-st. bridge; have kept it two years; was living in Camillus before I commenced keeping boarding-house; was there seven months; am a man of family; was on the platform in the early part of the evening; saw Porter on the bridge 20 minutes before Jerry was taken away; there was a gentleman standing on the bridge with another man; do not know who was with Porter; heard conversation but do not recollect it; I said to Porter, I fear there will be trouble; they were throwing stones before that; I said if it was continued on there would be a riot and many lives lost; he said if he could get hold of him, he would risk but he could get him out; the observation made by the other gentleman I did not understand; in reply to my remarks about the lives, Porter said he would risk his life if necessary, but what the negro should be free. I walked on the steps leading down to my boat, which lies under the bridge; went down the side farthest from the office; saw two coloured men talking near the steps; advised them to go away, that the negro would be free; one of them said, we will have him any how; Porter and the other man went off towards the Townsend Block; saw a white man getting wood from my pile near the steps on the east side of the bridge; it was a duskish evening; could not say whether there was a moon that evening or not; I told him to lay down the wood; he laid it down; I then went on the boat; saw everything was right; went up the east steps on to the arch just as they commenced breaking in; lights were burning; saw men breaking in; they were between thirty and fifty in number; faces from me; the lights were out in a minute after I was on the arch; could not distinguish any one breaking in; as the lights were put out, I left the arch and went on to the east steps of the bridge; some men were taking wood; told them to let the wood alone, and they left; cannot be positive whether I went back to the boat or not; think I had gone into the boat; remained a minute; went up the east steps; saw they had broke in; stood on the steps; saw the crowd coming out; heard the chains rattle; the crowd going east, and cries of "Carry him on! carry him on!" heard the chains jingle some forty or fifty feet from me, which drew my attention; it rather seems to me I saw Justice House, or some other gentleman, jump over a table or chair in the Police Office, just as I last went into my boat; I don't distinguish the next point after I first heard Jerry's chains in the street; don't remember anything else of importance

By the Court—Did not see Porter in the crowd that went off with Jerry; the reason why I said it was Porter, was I noticed his lips; Porter was facing the Police Office; I was on the south-east steps of the bridge; Porter was 20 feet from the bridge, south of it; there was a large number about.

Charles P. Cole, printer, of Syracuse, called: Belongs to the Citizens's Corps; was at the armory with them; we were disbanded by order of the colonel; I then went in company with Orrin Welch to the Police Office, saw the coloured man Thompson, here in Court; he passed Thompson near the edge of the platform, and he said that the officers can't or shan't take Jerry away; it was just about dusk, and I could not see whether he had anything in his hand; I never spoke to him; did not see him do anything; recognised no one engaged in breaking in; Thompson was with three or four other coloured men; saw no clubs.

No cross-examination.

Alonzo Torrey was called. No answer.

Mr. LAWRENCE enquired for Marshal Allen.

Mr. Torrey appeared and his affidavit was read.—Identified James Davis.

Cross-examined—Lived in Syracuse; was in the Commissioner's office; saw coloured men in the office; known Prince Jackson for five years; did not see Jackson; was in the back part of the Commissioner's office; was next one to the last before Jerry in going down stairs; don't know that I saw Prince that day; was at the Police Office through the examination, and till he got away; the plank was used before the lights were put out; was not in the hall after dark; I believe I heard the Commissioner say the case was adjourned; the crowd kept there; there was between 800 and 1,000 people; might have been 1,500; there was a great deal of noise; Mr. Hornbeck was the first man I saw throw a stone; I said, "Hornbeck, you know some of them constables will have you;" he said he didn't care; Hornbeck came back near the window, and threw more stones; a few minutes after that I saw him on the walk, near the north end platform; Loguen came up to me and pushed me quite hard, and I said, "don't push me so;" he said, "get out of the way, you little, nasty puppy;" I said, "you need not think you are going to ride over white people because you are a damned nigger;" Mr Loguen took me by the coat collar and jerked me off the steps.

Next I saw Davis and Hornbeck on the platform talking together; some spoke, Davis or Hornbeck, and asked where they could get a pole or a plank for a battering ram; could not say whether it was Davis or Hornbeck; then I went up on to the stoop again; the next time I saw Davis, I saw him go to the plank; the plank was at the north end of the stoop; could not say it was Davis who first took hold of it; there were four or five; Hornbeck had hold of the plank; I was standing with one foot on the plank and one foot on the railing, when they took hold of it; the next I saw of it was battering down the windows; there was a large number of persons hold of the plank; saw Davis hold of it; did not see Davis after I saw him hold of the plank; there were one or two coloured men hold of the plank; can't tell whether the men hold of the plank were coloured or white men; I was there when Jerry came out of the Police Office.

Judge CONKLING announced that the recess would be until a quarter past 2 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—AFTERNOON.

AUBURN, Oct. 18—7 P. M.

At the opening, Mr. Hillis stated that he understood the Government had closed their case, and that it now remained for the accused to introduce their defence if they chose to do so.

As this is merely a preliminary examination, your honour's decision would determine nothing but the question of the probable cause, on the particular case here presented; and very likely if our evidence was to be introduced contradicting the evidence on the part of the Government, your honour would not take the trouble, as an examining magistrate, to pass upon the weight of testimony. We prefer, therefore, to present our defence before a tribunal whose decisions will be final on the cases presented. Your honour is very familiar with the law of evidence, and it is very likely that you have come to such a conclusion upon all the cases as to your honour seems just, and it is not probable that any thing we might say would change your views.

We shall, therefore, content ourselves with submitting the determination of the cases to your honour without any evidence on our part, and without further remarks; except that our defence upon the law and the merits of the cases which your honour may deem proper for further investigation shall be introduced upon a final trial.

Judge CONKLING remarked that he would be glad to hear from the counsel whether there were any of the defendants which counsel claimed should be discharged; that he had noticed in the case of Stephen Porter and William Thompson, the testimony was slight, and called the attention of the District Attorney to the testimony of Paige Newton against Porter.

The District Attorney claimed to hold him, and gave his reasons; and said, that as to William Thompson, he had more testimony now in court, which he proposed to call: whereupon he called

George Blair—Knows William Thompson; he was in a wagon, and a coloured man spoke with him, and Thompson said, "where is he?" Thompson then drove down Genesee street to Warren street, and stopped in front of Dr. Hoyt's office; Thompson did not get out; somebody got in or was tumbled into the wagon, which went on a run down Warren street; no one, so far as I heard, answered Thompson's question, "where is he?"

The case of Stephen Porter was called by District Attorney.

Mr. HILLIS said the evidence was so slight in Porter's case, that the District Attorney could not desire to hold him.

Mr. LAWRENCE only wished to do his duty and thought Mr. Porter should be held.

Mr. HILLIS suggested that nothing had been proved against Mr. Porter.

Judge CONKLING concurred in this suggestion, after referring to his minutes of evidence.

Mr. LAWRENCE then announced that bail would be required of Mr. Salmon to appear Monday; and also of Prince Jackson and Harrison Allen.

Adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

AUBURN, Monday, Oct. 20.

About one hundred of our "most prominent citizens," and among them a number of ladies, visited Auburn on Monday in company with the "felons," to hear the decision of Judge Conkling. The interest manifested by our citizens for the subjects of this unjust persecution must be a source of gratification to all concerned.

The party arrived at Auburn at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M, and immediately proceeded to the Court House. In a few minutes the Judge took his seat on the bench, and declared his readiness to decide upon the cases before him. After calling the names of the prisoners he stated that in order to prevent any future misapprehension he had committed his decision to writing, and proceeded to read over the precious document, a copy of which will be found in our paper to-day.

After the reading of the decision, the bail bonds were signed and delivered into the safe keeping of the District Attorney. They consisted of three separate bonds. One signed by Alfred Cobb and Wm. H. Seward, for the appearance of Ira H. Cobb. The names of James Davis, Moses Summers, Stephen Porter, and William Salmon, were included in another bond, and those of Prince Jackson, Harrison Allen and William Thompson in the third.

The two latter bonds were signed by Wm. H. Seward, E W. Leavenworth, Hiram Hoyt, O. T. Burt, Lyman Clary, Daniel McDougal, R W. Washburn, Charles B. Sedgwick, George Barnes, Wm. E. Abbott, Charles A. Wheaton, Abner Bates, John Ames, R. A. Yoe, Samuel Mead, Charles Leonard, Henry Gifford, Hiram Putnam and Alanson Thorp.

Other names were freely offered, but the District Attorney begged them to stop, probably fearing there would not be room in the bail bonds.

Charles B. Sedgwick accompanied the prisoners as counsel. Ex. Gov. Seward was in attendance, and it will be noticed, placed his signature to each of the bail bonds.

When the ceremony was over, the party returned to Syracuse, and we very much doubt whether a pleasanter or merrier party ever passed over the road.

DECISION OF JUDGE CONKLING.

The specific charges on which the prisoners have severally been arrested and brought before me for examination, is that of having unlawfully aided in the escape of an alleged fugitive from labour, after he had been apprehended, and while he was yet in custody, in virtue of a warrant issued in a proceeding for his restoration to the possession of the person, a citizen of the State of Missouri, to whom it was alleged his labour was due. In proceeding now, as it is my duty to do, to decide upon the legal effect of the evidence before me, it is proper to surmise that there is no testimony tending to fix upon the defendants the guilt of any higher offence than that just mentioned. This, indeed, I understand to be tacitly conceded by the Attorney of the United States. There is no evidence of previous combination and arming for the purpose of "levying war against the United States," nor does it appear that the defendants and their associates had any object in view beyond that of defeating the execution of the law in a particular instance. These are, therefore, to be considered and treated as cases arising under the seventh section of the act of Sept 18th, 1850, ch. 60, entitled "an act to amend, and supplementary to an act entitled "an act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from their masters, approved February 12th, 1793". The section referred to is in the following words:

Sec 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly or willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, for arresting such a fugitive from service or labour, either with or without process, as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labour, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such a person so owing service or labour as aforesaid directly or indirectly to rescue from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbour or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from servitude or labour as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisprudence, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one

with gentleness and forbearance, and his enthusiasm with the mild and forgiving spirit of a Christian Missionary? Do the editors of the *Times* and the *Tribune* know all this? and knowing it, do they therefore bespeak for John Scoble a reception at the hands of American citizens which George Thompson forfeited by his outrageous conduct?

We presume the simple fact to be that those gentlemen know nothing at all about the matter, and have never intended to say any of these things which are so distinctly implied in the paragraphs which we have quoted above. Nay, Mr. Greeley of the *Tribune*, we have no doubt, would declare that so far as he has watched the course of Mr. Thompson, and so far as he knew anything of the recent public labours of that gentleman in this country, they were what he in the main approved of, and, on the whole, assented to most cordially; but that John Scoble he never heard of or saw but once, and that was at the last Anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in London, when he had the satisfaction of rebuking on their own platform the pharaseeism and self-righteousness of the sleek Quakers and moon-faced Presbyterian clergy who compose that Society, who are so alive to the sins of other nations, but quite insensible to those of their own. We presume, moreover, that the paragraphs in question never met the eyes of these two editors until they saw them, in common with other readers, in their papers of Thursday morning. How, then, did such appeals to popular prejudice against George Thompson and such premunition in favour of John Scoble, come to be written and to find a place in the columns of their papers? These very natural questions nobody, probably, except Lewis Tappan, can answer with perfect exactness, but as he, on that principle of law which exempts a man from saying anything to criminate himself, will be very careful to say nothing, we are left to get at the truth from internal evidence.

We presume, therefore, that Mr Scoble was his own trumpeter. Perhaps, indeed, these paragraphs, written with the double purpose of rendering his countryman still more obnoxious to the pro-slavery prejudice of the American people, and of gaining popular applause for himself by commending and justifying that prejudice, were not absolutely written by his own reverend hands, or inserted in the newspapers through his own personal application to some subordinate in the editorial offices of the *Tribune* and *Times*. The fertile brain of Mr. Lewis Tappan, doubtless, aided in the perfection of a scheme as cunning as it is base, and its merely mechanical execution may have been trusted solely to his skill; but we are persuaded that the honour of its inception belongs to Mr. Scoble. We remember that no man was more active than he in excluding American delegates from the World's Convention in London, in 1840; he, we remember, afterward traversed England in company with his friend, Henry B. Stanton, now Loco-Foco Senator in the New York Senate—*par nobile fratrum*—disseminating slanders against Mr. Garrison and his coadjutors in this country; and when subsequently agents of the American Society were sent to England in search of aid, this same Scoble, we remember, used his official and personal influence to circulate secretly, among the Abolitionists of Great Britain, falsehood, calumny, and misrepresentation, against these agents, and those they served; and in short, so tortuous has been his course, as an Abolitionist, so familiar has he been with plots and stratagems, and so devoted and untiring in his hostility to the Anti-Slavery Cause as represented in this country by the American Society, that the course he has taken here is precisely that which should have been looked for; and the more baseness it could include in its method, the more safe should we be in attributing that method to him.

That Mr. Thompson is a friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society is reason enough why he should be considered by Mr. Scoble as his enemy; but there are some reasons personal why he should endeavour to use Anti Slavery as an instrument whereby to deepen the hatred with which Mr. Thompson is looked upon here, and to, at least, attempt to lessen the influence which he has gained over many minds in this country. Mr. Scoble, it is said, is travelling in this country for the sake of his health. We know nothing of the condition of his body, but the condition of his reputation at home we know, made it advisable for him to leave London just at this juncture. Mr. Thompson, as we need not remind our readers, has recently been holding a series of meetings among his constituents of the Tower Hamlets, moved thereto by the whispers of his enemies, and the enquiries of his friends, as to the causes of his absence from his post in Parliament. How triumphant the result of those meetings has been is already known. His friends only needed to be told in how great a work he had been engaged, and to understand the good he had achieved by his self-devotion and the power of his winning eloquence, to justify and thank him for employing time in which he could have done little or nothing to serve their interests in disseminating principles dear to them, and in labouring for the most long-suffering people of all the human race. But they wondered that it was left for him to tell of this work. Is there not, they asked, an Anti-Slavery paper here in this our own city of London, professedly devoted to the cause of the slave the world over? And must it not have known that a member of Parliament—a member from London itself—had been received by a mob on his landing in the second city of the United States; that in other places his life was endangered by an infuriated populace; that he was threatened with assassination; that he was abused, misrepresented and vilified by the public press; that the pulpit hurled at him her maledictions; that even in the Chief Assembly of the National Councils statesmen, the highest in public station and popular regard, denounced him by name; and all this simply and solely because he was an Abolitionist and proclaimed that all men are born free and equal? And knowing all this, they asked, why is it that not a line in the (London) *Anti-Slavery Reporter* has ever told us of the reception of George Thompson in America? Nay, when, notwithstanding this reception, the *Reporter* knew that his tour through several of the Northern States was a triumphant progress; that wherever he went he was greeted by thousands of faithful hearts who welcomed such a Champion for the Right; that for months his labours were unceasing, and that the result was such an impression upon the popular mind of the American people, and such a turning of their hearts away from their God of whips and chains, as no one man had ever before achieved; and that it was their own beloved George Thompson who had done this thing, and had thus, in a far-off land, justified their affection for, and confidence in him, as one whose life was a service to humanity—then, they asked indignantly, why has it been kept from us? Why has not this paper, pretending to devote itself to the cause of the slave, bid us be of good cheer, and assured us that he against whom his enemies were whispering doubts, was showing his devotion to those principles which we cherish in another field of action? To all this there was a ready answer, and we trust we are not giving John Scoble credit for more sensitiveness than he deserves for desiring to escape, for a season, from the notoriety which was awarded him, from the animadversions which were cast upon his Anti-Slavery sincerity, and the inquiries which were instituted into the character of the Society which he represents. He defended himself as well as he could for a season, even claiming in private, as we learn, to have written, or to have caused to be written, certain articles which about this time appeared in the *London Advertiser* on the Anti-Slavery cause in this country; but on its becoming known that this claim was utterly without foundation, and that falsehood had only increased rather than diminished the doubts which had arisen as to his character as a clergyman and an Abolitionist, he suddenly left for this country, perhaps for the purpose of mending his health, but certainly with a reputation whose damaged condition needed something of the healing virtues of time and oblivion to cover. It is not strange that such circumstances should have intensified his malignity towards George Thompson, for men detected in dishonourable and dishonest actions are not apt to show a forgiving spirit even toward those who have been the innocent instruments of revealing their baseness.

We regret that our limits this week will not permit us to follow Mr. Scoble from the announcement of his lecture to the lecture itself at Brooklyn. A few brief words upon that we must defer till our next number.

COLONISATION.

We published, two or three weeks ago, as an item—and very particularly so—of News, the reports of two meetings held in this city among the coloured people for the sake of expressing their approval of African Colonisation, and of devising means of adding themselves to that interesting colony. These meetings, we understand, were very small, and were got up and managed by one or two persons of some energy and activity, but with whom it happens just now that times are dull and money 'tight'. The Colonisation paper at Washington has made a great flourish with a long report, and doubtless has persuaded most of its readers that our wharves are black with the crowd of coloured persons looking for vessels to convey them to that delectable Colony of Liberia, where, if twenty-five *per cent.* of them should be left above ground in six months after their arrival, that remnant would be in a state of starvation for want of rice. But our readers may rest assured that the coloured people of this city, generally, are pursuing their usual avocations, and have no intention of dying of coast-fever in Africa, or of a want of Liberia rice, and that but few of them are even aware that there are among their people a bakers' dozen weak enough to be persuaded into expressing any approval of such exile and death. Some of them, however, have thought it worth while to take some notice of these meetings, and theirs is briefly reported as follows:

OPPOSITION TO COLONISATION.

The adjourned meeting of coloured citizens, called for Thursday evening, 9th inst., upon the subject of colonisation in Africa, was held at the same place where the two preceding meetings were held. The meeting was much more numerously attended than the previous one, and was very animated. A very different sentiment prevailed from that reported of the two preceding meetings. A report, submitted by a committee, favouring emigration to Liberia, was, upon motion, refused even the respect of a reception. Rev. S. E. Cornish, Robert Hamilton, Peter Ginnan, Geo. T. Downing, and others, opposed the reception. L. H. Putnam and Mr. Jones were the defenders of the same.

Mr. Cornish declared that the leader in this movement (alluding to Mr. Putnam) felt no interest in common with his people. He said that he had been collecting funds ostensibly to send coloured persons to Liberia, but in reality for his own benefit. Mr. Cornish said that Liberia was the last place that he would advise his people to go—giving as reasons, the poverty, the spirit of caste, and the general demoralizing influence of the place; and he further declared that the great obstacle to the elevation of the coloured man in this country was the American Colonisation Society. Many remarks, denunciatory of the colonisation scheme, were made by the several speakers, declaring that they did not feel called upon to interfere with Mr. Putnam's collecting funds from colonisationists, so long as he did not compromise the well-known sentiments of the coloured people, but that he was doing so now. Hence their denunciation. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we disavow the sentiments set forth in the reported proceedings of two meetings, purporting to be held by coloured residents, and express our continued abhorrence of the colonisation scheme in all its phases, whether promulgated by the American Colonisation Society or by renegade coloured men, made under the guise of an emigration society

Resolved, That we, the coloured citizens of New York, favour the expressed wish of Mr. L. H. Putnam to disconnect himself from "the negroes" of New York (a term by which we are popularly designated, and one used by said Putnam, a negro), seeing that he has found it to be his interest to connect himself with the American Colonisation Society, our enemy and villifier.

Resolved, That we caution the public against contributing funds towards the so-called Liberia Emigration Society, as the coloured citizens of New York have no connection or sympathy with it.

The Union Committee.—Since our New York Union-preservers issued the Address which may be found in its appropriate place on our first page, they have published another, of an electioneering character, and for which the first was intended to prepare the public mind. It is accompanied by a ticket, which we copy below—with but a faint hope, however, that any of our readers will vote for it—made up from the tickets of the two parties for the ensuing election. The *Tribune* and the *Post*, we observe, both complain of this movement, the one that it is meant to defeat the Loco-foco party, the other that its aim is to do that same ill turn to the Whigs. As neither are pleased, no doubt both are wrong. The Committee were thinking of neither party, except to disregard both, and aim only at the election of men who can answer in the affirmative such questions as these:

Are you sound in limb and wind?

Can you run down a 'nigger?'

Will you go your death in catching 'niggers?"

Here are the Union Committee's men for that work:

For Judge of Appeals, . .	Samuel A. Foote, Whig.
For Secretary of State, . .	Hy. S. Randall, Dem.
For Comptroller, . . .	John C. Wright, Dem.
For Treasurer, ...	James M. Cook, Whig.
For Attorney General, . .	Daniel Ullmann, Whig.
For Canal Commissioner, .	Henry Fitzhugh, Whig.
For Engineer and Surveyor,	Wm. J. McAlpine, Dem.

Jerry.—Marshal Talmadge's two-legged dogs, in their zeal to catch somebody, arrested here, last week, an inoffensive coloured man who was passing quietly through the streets on his own business, declaring him to be Jerry of Syracuse. No doubt they would be glad to make out a Jerry of any coloured man in town, but they were so outrageously in the wrong in this instance, that probably their next attempt will be conducted with more secrecy and more care. The man, of course, was released when it was found that so palpable a villainy as his arrest could not be covered up.

No apprehension need be felt in regard to the real Jerry. The *Worcester Spy* has received authentic intelligence of his arrival in Canada, and of his having done the handsome thing by President Fillmore and the United States Government in restoring to them their property which, in the hurry of his departure, he could not properly dispose of before leaving. He has carefully packed up in a nice box the shackles he wore when he was carted to the Syracuse Court House, and which he had on when he left, and, addressing it to Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, has forwarded it to Washington.

Communications.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Pursuant to public notice, a large enthusiastic meeting of coloured citizens was held on Wednesday evening, 15th instant, at Zion's Church, corner of Church and Leonard streets. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by a prayer, offered by the Rev. John T. Raymond. The meeting was then addressed by the President, Mr. William P Powell, who said:

Fellow-Citizens: The Committee of *Thirteen* have again felt it their duty to assemble you together to consider the following statements of facts, viz: That owing to the passage of the fugitive slave-law, enacted by the United States Congress, in September, 1850, and approved by President Fillmore, which gives to the slave-hunter and officers of the United States Government power to arrest coloured men, women and children, claimed to owe service or labour in the slave States, several peaceful, unoffending coloured citizens have been seized with force of arms, and in some cases decoyed into the hands of the man-hunter under false pretences, charged with committing criminal offences, so as to avoid the excitement of indignant citizens, who as a mass are opposed to the whole system of human Slavery. These unfortunates have been in almost every case doomed to be the slaves of whoever claimed their souls and bodies as owing service. In our own city we have witnessed the sudden seizure, return into Slavery, and liberation of the martyr, *James Hamlet*; the sending back of *Henry Long* and *John Bolding*; the arrest and brutal assault on the person of the slave *Daniel*, his delivery up to his master, his liberation by Judge Conkling under writ of *habeas corpus*; the arrest of *Jerry* at Syracuse, the rescue, re-arrest, and final rescue and liberation by the indignant populace; the romantic adventures of the heroic *Crafts*, their miraculous escape from Georgia to the old Bay State, and subsequently compulsion to seek refuge under the British flag; the arrest and rescue of *Shadrach*, and sending into Slavery of *Sims*. In Philadelphia, the arrest, sending into Slavery, and restoration to liberty of the *freeman* Gibson; the refusal of the claimant to receive the alleged fugitive, instead of his slave *Emery*, the interesting trial of the free woman *Mahala Williams*, together with a large family of children, claimed as slaves, and subsequently declared free.

The outrages committed in various States of the Union, and particularly in the State of Pennsylvania, by armed bands of desperate, lawless slave-hunters, breaking into the houses of peaceful coloured citizens at midnight—the dragging into Slavery of free men, women and children, without even the farce of a commissioned trial, and, finally, the recent awful Christiana tragedy! the death of the slaveholder, and wounding of several of his party!! the arrest and indictment of the brave men for high treason who defended their lives and liberties when assailed by an armed band of kinnappers and murderers. Such, fellow-citizens, are a few of the many outrages committed upon American citizens, we have chronicled, since the passage of the iniquitous Fugitive Slave-catching Law, the illegitimate fruits of American Republicanism. In that bloody code, and its hell-concocted provisions, the United States Government, of twenty millions of people, has declared war against the five hundred thousand free coloured population.

Fellow-Citizens, we have called you together to ask you to give your *aid* and *comfort* to the Kossuths, Garribaldis and Mitchells of Christiana. The charge of Judge Kane implicates all who sympathize with with these noble patriots. Will you be deterred by vindictive threats, coming either from the North or the South, from the East or the West, from the judicial bench or the anathemas of the pulpit, from the press or the supreme government? Will you down at the bidding of the Slave Power? Will you listen to the cooings of a time-serving, lick-spittle priesthood, join in the cry of our enemies, and brand these noble Christiana patriots as "reckless disorganizers" and unworthy of your sympathies?

What will you do? Will you give us money (the right kind of sympathy) to defend these brave men now charged with high treason, to aid their distressed wives and children in the absence of their imprisoned husbands and fathers, or will you take sides with the United States Government, and withhold your aid and comfort, your sympathy and money, your very lives and sacred honour? Much, very much, depends upon your action to-night; the cause of human liberty in its progress needs an impetus such only as you can give, and such as may be expected from you as a people "of one blood," one God, and one common humanity.

Dr. James McCune Smith offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were ably supported by himself, Rev. Mr. Raymond, Rev. Charles B. Ray, Jeremiah Powers, W. J. Wilson, of Brooklyn, and freedom's nobleman, Lewis W. Paine:

Whereas, during the fifty years which preceded September, 1850, the free States of these United States were in the constant practice of receiving within their borders, and protecting by their laws, those who escaped from bondage, whether from Austria or Carolina; and

Whereas, the present generation of free men of the free States have grown up in the habit of giving aid and comfort to such as escaped among them from the chains and Slavery of the South; and

Whereas, in a republican form of government, there can be no treason, except in a breach of the public faith; therefore,

Resolved, That the Congress of 1850, in passing the Fugitive Slave Law, violated the prescriptive right of escaped bondsmen to remain unmolested in the free States; betrayed the confidence of the North, in destroying one of its most glorious usages; and, by breaking the public faith where that faith is strongest, were guilty of an act of treason, for which they should be held accountable at common law.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pennsylvania who participated in the affair at Christiana—especially as they had been insulted by the kidnapping of one of themselves a short time before—simply maintained their ancient usages, and the sacred right of each man to his own house and to his own person; and so far from being guilty of violating any law, absolutely maintained the law, by punishing, after due warning, the law-breakers.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man who thinks his house and his person worth defending, to contribute his mite to defend these Christiana patriots against the lawless expression of a cruel, besotted and self-condemned Executive, which, with one and the same breath, orders American freemen to be incarcerated for striking for liberty, and orders a public salute to welcome those who fought for no more in a foreign land.

Resolved, That the Executive of the United States, in arresting for treason the parties now in prison in Philadelphia, is guilty of a base attempt to interfere with the common law, and a base tyranny in christening a common offence by the title of a high crime.

A collection was made for the foregoing purpose; and, during the evening, several Anti-Slavery hymns were sung, and, at half-past ten o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

[FOR THE A. S. STANDARD.]

Friend Gay: Indisposition has obliged me to postpone offering a few remarks on Mr. Foster's Farewell Sermon until the present time. I regret that a discourse advocating so many excellent sentiments, in such eloquent diction, should contain assertions which subvert the Divine authority of the sacred Scriptures, and imply that Moses and Paul and Jesus Christ were either impostors or ignorant and mistaken men.

Mr. F. remarks, 'A child of God—knows that the Father of men never commanded a portion of his children to exterminate, with fire and sword, another part of the human brotherhood, and by violence to possess themselves of their homes.'

The Old Testament teaches that when the iniquities of the Canaanitish nations were full (Gen. 15: 16), God commanded that the children of Israel should destroy them because of those iniquities. See Deut. 7: 1, 2, and numerous similar passages. According to Mr. F., all this teaching is not only false, but it is 'tyranny and injustice.' It will not be denied that the men who claimed to be the inspired prophets of God, and who are recognised in the New Testament as 'holy men of God (who), spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit' (2 Peter, 1: 21), were united in the belief and teaching of the fact (or supposed fact) that the Almighty did require that those guilty nations should thus be punished for their iniquities. It follows, then, from Mr. F.'s assertion, that Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Elijah, David, &c., were either wilful liars and impostors or self-deceived advocates and actors of 'tyranny and injustice.' The Apostle Paul, too, must have a place in the same odious class, for he represents that these very acts of subduing these kingdoms and turning 'to flight the armies of the aliens' were done 'through faith in the word of the Lord.' Heb. 11: 32–34. Nor is this all which Mr. F.'s assertion involves. It implicates the blessed Saviour himself, who is 'the faithful Witness' to the Truth. How so? it will be asked. I reply that Jesus recognised Moses' writings as truth, and reproved the Jews for not believing them. John 5: 45–47. According to Mr. F., the Saviour endorsed writings as truth which contains numerous falsehoods, which impeach the character of the most Holy One! If Moses wrote such falsehoods, either designedly or by mistake, how could the Jews be blameworthy for not believing him? The rites, ceremonies and prophecies of Moses, which he claimed to be of divine appointment, were generally matters of pure revelation, and not the deductions of human reason. If, then, Moses was mistaken in respect to God commanding the destruction of the Canaanites by the Israelites, he might be mistaken in respect to other matters, and all just ground of confidence in him was destroyed. If so, was not the Saviour unjust in condemning them for their unbelief?

What, we may ask, is the evidence that if we believe that God did command the utter destruction of the Canaanites by the Israelites for their sins, we charge him with 'tyranny and injustice?' Is it tyranny and injustice for the Almighty to punish moral agents for transgressing His law of righteousness and love? 'How then shall God judge the world?' Is it a false proposition that 'the wages of sin is death,' i. e., that sin *deserves* death? Where and what is the proof that it is unjust and tyrannical for the Giver of life to take it away when it is abused by violating righteousness? 'Is God unrighteous who taketh vengeance?' Was it any more tyranny and injustice for the Almighty to destroy the kings of the Amorites with the swords of the children of Israel than to slay them by casting great hail-stones from heaven? Josh. 10: 11. The truth of this, however, may be questioned. It cannot, however, be denied that men, women and children are destroyed by earthquakes, fires and storms. If it is tyrannical and unjust for the Almighty to employ men as the executors of His vengeance, why is it not equally so to employ the elements? Will it be said that such destruction is the necessary consequence of the operation of the general laws of Nature? What are the laws of Nature but the laws of God? 'Is there evil (of this kind) in the City and the Lord hath not done it?' Amos 3: 6. Is the Infinite so deficient in wisdom, or benevolence, or power, that he cannot establish laws for the operation of his works without violating justice? If it is true that God never required that 'by man shall (man's) blood be shed'—that the numerous requisitions found in the writings of Moses, &c., that men should be put to death by men for various crimes are all false, then must the Old Testament be rejected as fabulous, and, according to Mr. F., as a libel on the character of our Father in heaven. And as the New Testament sanctions the Old, as 'given by inspiration of God,' that also goes by the board, and with these all Christian hope which it presents to cheer us in the prospect of the future. The revealed objects of hope which the Gospel of the grace of God presents to the penitent sinner are such as reason would never be able to discover, although they are in perfect harmony with it. It is to be lamented that so talented a writer should thus throw the dark pall of uncertainty over the future, and much more that he should, though unintentionally, impeach the just and righteous character of our Father in heaven.

Henry Grew.

Miscellaneous Items.

—Thanksgiving Day.—The Governor of New Jersey has appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving in the State.

Gov. Johnson has appointed the 27th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

—Law Vindicated in Syracuse.—A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Syracuse, says that the people of that city are waking up to the vindication of the laws, and do not mean that the ordinance for slave-catching shall alone run and be glorified in their vicinity. He adds:

"The Anti-Gambling, the License and the Usury Laws must be sustained and vindicated. Certain citizens, who have been loudest for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, are violating these statutes every day. Besides, it is determined to enforce the law against kidnappers. I have seen a letter from an influential and very wealthy citizen, propcsing to share in the expense of prosecuting every participant in the arrest of 'Jerry,' who acted without authority. So you see the Law is about to be vindicated in Syracuse! What a glorious 'time is coming' for the Lawyers!"

—General Wilson's Speech at Cambridge—Disgraceful Conduct of the Students.—Gen. Wilson addressed the citizens of Cambridge at the City Hall, last evening. The Hall was well filled, and among those in attendence were a number of ladies. The speech was a strong, manly and argumentative exposition of the past and present political condition of Massachusetts, explaining and vindicating in a masterly manner the policy of the Free Soil party. It was one of the calmest and most moderate political addresses we have ever heard, and contained not one word of personality, not a sentence that could be offensive to any man of any party.

We regret to state that the meeting was disturbed by a band of students from Harvard College, who went to Cambridgeport for that purpose, and evidently not to hear the speaker. They began the disturbance before the meeting opened, and greeted the venerable chairman, the Hon. J. T. Buckingham, in a most insulting manner, as he introduced the speaker to the audience. They hissed and hooted, and made all manner of noises during the Address, and at one time by taking advantage of a distant alarm of fire, they forced the speaker to stop and take his seat. What lengths they would have proceeded to, we know not, had they not been restrained by the presence of a policeman, who stood in the aisle beside them, and interfered more than once to check the turbulence of the ringleaders. One of the most conspicuous of these rioters was, at the demand of the audience, about to be seized and carried off, when at the intercession of Gen. Wilson, he was suffered to remain.

On this outrageous violation of law, of order, and of decency, we shall comment at some length in our evening edition.—*Bos. Com.*

—Slavery in the English Settlements on the Coast of Africa.—The captain of a French merchantman, writing to the *National*, (Paris,) states that at the port of Accra, on the coast of Guinea, there is not a single English settler who has not more or less slaves, some owning as many as 150 and even 200.—When the owner wishes to get rid of his captive he sells him to the first captain of an emigrant boat that lands. These emigrant boats are miserable little coasters, commanded by liberated slaves, who embark as crew at Sierra Leone, a great number of persons bound to service for some specified time.

They take them not to South America or Jamaica, but where the trade has its center, the Gulf of Benin, where they are disposed of, no one knows how, and never heard of afterwards.

"Thus," the *National* continues, "if Slavery has been erased from the law, it exists in practice; and to what extent it prevails may be judged by the fact that wherever there is a want of horses, the negroes are yoked to the tillbury, five or six instead of a horse.—When Bessieu, Bishop of the Missionaries who lives at Gahou, had occasion to go to Accra, he refused, to his credit be it said, to mount one of these vehicles, and bravely preferred to walk on foot, under a burning sun, the distance between the Dutch and English settlements, two leagues. The English are not so conscientious; they use the negroes as the ordinary animals of conveyance.

They reproach the Portuguese with chaining their slaves, while they have a prison at the fort into which the black natives are cast for the most trifling offence, and out of which they always come chained by the neck when on their way to the public works. "In the face of these facts," adds the *National*, "we wish to know, have all the officers of the British Squadroon neglected their most imperative duties, in not informing their Government of the contempt for British law manifested in these settlements? Is it after this fashion civilization is introduced to these countries where European policy could achieve such wonders? If the Cabinet of St. James be absolutely ignorant of what takes place in these settlements, let us hope that this information will reach it, and that it will take such measures as to prevent the world from saying that English Philanthrophy is merely a lie."—*Tribune.*

—Runaway Negroes—*One of them Killed.*—The Pine Bluff, (Jefferson County, Ark.) *Republican* of the 29th ult., says:

On the night of the 24th inst., three negroes stopped at the residence of Mr. James A. Hudson, in Talladega township, and inquired of his blacks the distance to Pine Bluff, also the situation of the country on the route, stating that they were from Louisiana. The purpose of their inquiry seems to have been more particularly to ascertain, if possible, a secure retreat where they might obtain water and lay by next day. They received the desired information and went on.

These facts were made known to Mr. Hudson, who on the following evening, accompanied by Messrs. Randolph and Goble, came this side of the place at which the runaways had been advised to stop, *and took their stand.* After remaining there a short time they saw the negroes approaching, one of whom was carrying a double barrelled shot gun, another an axe. They let them come within a proper distance, and then endeavoured to stop them; upon which the one armed with a gun presented it toward the challenging party, who all immediately fired at the crowd, killing one the negroes instantly, when the others fled and made their escape. The one who had the axe threw it at his pursuers as he wheeled to run. It is supposed there was another wounded.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have learned from a reliable source, that the negro was killed by Mr. James A. Hudson, who was the only one fired a gun. There were four negroes, belonging to the same man, who run away from Union parish, La., of whom one is in Jefferson county jail, one has been killed, and the remaining two are still out.

—Western Farm and Village Association.—The above is the title of a Company now forming in this City, whose object is to settle on our Government lands of the West in such a manner that farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and merchants may possess the advantage of the first purchase of the land, without paying the high prices which a crowded population creates, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages derived from an intelligent and industrial community. The plan is to select a healthy site for a city or village on some lake or river, with adjacent country of the best farming capacity, and put it into the hands of the members at $1,25 per acre, (or, if possible, to obtain from Congress a free grant on the ground of actual settlement in limited quantities,) in lots of from 40 to 160 acres each, and a city or village lot of from one to four acres, and no more.

Every reader will see at a glance the great advantages to be derived from this mode of procedure when contrasted with the old, accidental, straggling, uncertain method of "going West," as the phrase is, single-handed and alone, to live in log huts for years like savages, often without friends or neighbours, schools or churches, surrounded by lands held for higher prices by non-residents and speculators, who care nothing for society or improvements any further than to increase the price of their lands, which only tends to keep off settlers.

Young farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, machinists and millwrights, in every State, of good habits, are invited to send their names, stating their profession, the quantity of land they wish to obtain within the limits before stated, also the probable amount of capital they will possess, all of which communications will be confidential with the Board of Directors. Every inquirer will receive, by return mail, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, which contain a full explanation of the plan.

It is often asked, how much money will be required? The answer must be, the more the better. Yet it is plain that men of small capital possess rare advantages in this Association, as one sustains another, like the bundle of sticks. Still each member controls his own capital and owns his land in a fee simple and in his own individual name and capacity, differing entirely from the Mormons, although they increase in wealth rapidly.

The terms of membership are $1 initiation fee and 12 1-2 cents per week from 1st of August to 15th of April, 1851, which may be sent, by mail to the President, Wm. Haddock, No. 16 Spruce-st., post-paid, when a certificate of membership will be returned to the member admitted.—*Tribune.*

—Mrs. Mary Anne W. Johnson, who has for some time past been studying Anatomy and Physiology, on purpose, is about to commence lecturing to Ladies on their diseases and debilities and the errors of dress, diet, habits and education which generally cause them. She will commence immediately in Chester County, Penna. Mrs. Johnson has long been known as an earnest and unassuming Philanthroplist, especially active in behalf of Universal Freedom, Prison Reform and Woman's Rights, and has many personal friends to welcome her to the new and arduous path of duty which opens before her. We are sure she will follow it with unselfish aims, untiring energy and decided usefulness.

MARRIED.

Thaxter—Laighton—In Appledore, Isle of Shoals, Mr. Levi L. Thaxter to Miss Celia Laighton, daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Leighton.

DEATHS.

Howell—At Canandagua, N. Y., 16th instant, Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, aged 82.

Alexander—At Princeton, N. J., Archibald Alexander, D. D., in the 81st year of his age.

Poor—In Washington, D. C., October 14, Moses Poor, chief clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, a native of New Hampshire, 77.

Holmes—In Thomaston, recently, Mrs. Caroline F. Holmes, widow of the late Hon. John Holmes, and youngest daughter of Gen. Henry Knox, of revolutionary memory.

Huntoon—In Fairfield, Oct. 11, Hon Jonathan G. Huntoon, formerly Governor of the State of Maine, aged 70.

Receipts for the Standard.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1851.

572	Nathan Sawyer, Weare, N. H.	$4 84
588	Geo. Lincoln, New London, Ct.	2 00
588	A. Howes, Dennis, Me.	1 00
547	Rev. Geo. M. Rice, Eastport, Me.	1 00
640	Walter Clarke, Newville, N. Y.	2 00
614	Peter Roorback, " "	1 00
640	C. Miller, Bricksville, O.	2 00
472	W. L Keyes, Hillsboro, O.	2 00
614	Robert Hunt, Cannonsville, N. Y.	1 00
588	A. C. Sangster, Buffalo, N. Y.	2 62
588	S. S. Husted, " "	2 62
641	John Ridsdale, Belfast N. Y.	2 00
624	Martha Griffith, West Grove, Pa.	6 00
650	J. V. Laing, Canandagua, N. Y.	3 00
780	J. McCall, Utica, N. Y,	5 00
603	Thomas P. Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.	0 50
641	W. Champion, Starkville, N. Y.	2 00
630	O. Cushing, South Hingham, Mass.	2 00
590	Hogue & Lymer, Perrine, Pa.	3 00
639	R. M. Peabody, Barton Landing, Vt.	2 00
607	J. L. Haight, Nyack, N. Y.	1 00
642	C. H. Norton, Burlington Flats, N. Y.	2 00
642	S. S. Westcott, " "	2 00
		$52 58

DONATIONS.

Proceeds of a legacy from Miss Margaret Sansom Bruce, of Edinburgh, Scotland, by the hand of W. L. Garrison,	$431 20
Francis Jackson, Boston, Mass., Pledge.	200 00
Rev. Edwin Chapman, Bristol, England, by Maria W. Chapman.	24 20
Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Mass., Pledge.	20 00
M. V. Schoelcher, Paris, France, Pledge, (100f.)	20 00
	$695 40

COLLECTIONS BY A. K. FOSTER.

Zenos Brockett, Brockett's Bridge, N. Y.		3 00
John S. Spafford, " "		1 00
Collection at " "		1 49
Collection at Manhiem Centre N. Y.		0 57
Thomas Cole, Sallisbury, N. Y.		5 00
Mary T. Cole, " "		0 80
Dr. W. B. Stebbens, " "		1 00
Collection at Sallisbury Centre, N. Y.		4 50
Edwin Pratt, " "		2 00
Collection, Norway, N. Y.		2 55
H. T. Norton, " "		1 00
Collection, Ohio, N. Y.		1 00
Collection, Fairfield, N. Y.		1 09
L. L. Kelsey, " "		1 00
Esther Cole, " "		1 00
Collection, Manhiem, N. Y.		3 27
Collection, Postville, N. Y.		2 20
Henry Fenner, Cold Brook, N. Y.		1 00
A. R. Fenner, " "		1 00
Wm. Robens " "		2 00
Erastus Reed, " "		3 00
Alfred Smith, " "		1 00
Sheffield Kenyon, Middleville, N. Y.		50 00
Samuel Enos, " "		1 00
Collection, " "		2 20
Daniel Overacre, Newville, N. Y.		1 00
Lewis Houpt, " "		2 00
Collection, " "		0 57
John Dyslin, " "		2 00
Henry Houpt, " "		1 00
Collection over expenses, Johnsville, N. Y.		0 28
John R. Hall, Starkville, N. Y.		1 00
Joel Champion, " "		1 00
Delos D. Gibson, " "		0 50
John A. Walrath, " "		0 50
Daniel Shall, " "		0 50
Collection, " "		2 16
Aaron Nobles, Unadilla Forks, N. Y.		0 50
Henry Wilcox, " "		1 00
Parley Phillips, " "		0 50
Sophia C. Marsh, " "		0 25
Collection, " "		2 00
Noyes Stillman, Leonardsville, N. Y.		0 50
Collection, West Exeter, N. Y.		1 57
S. Thomas, " "		1 00
John Norton, Burlington Flats, N. Y.		0 50
S. S. Westcott, " "		1 00
A. E. Arnold, " "		1 00
Wm. Marks, " "		0 50
Samuel P. Pope, " "		5 00
Mary Densmore, " "		0 50
James Wilbur, " "		0 50
Henry Hubbard, " "		0 25
Harry G. Hardin, " "		0 50
Collection, " "		1 45
Amos Thomas, West Exeter, N. Y.		2 00
Geo. Thomas, Winfield, N. Y.		1 00
Horatio Beals, Litchfeld, N. Y.		1 00
Collection, Cedarville, N. Y.		2 18
Lewis Devendorf, " "		2 00
	$182 91	

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for *The Standard*,	$52 58
Donations,	695 40
Collections by A. K. Foster,	182 91
Total,	$880 89

Notices.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Annual Fair at the Ladies Room of the Depot at Weymouth Landing, commencing on Monday Evening, November 3d, and closing Friday evening, the 7th.

The collection of articles offered for sale will be unusually large and attractive, including alike the useful and the beautiful. Addresses will be delivered on the evening of Thursday, the 6th, at the Universalist Meeting House, by interesting and distinguished speakers. There will be music at the Fair each evening, and no exertion will be spared to render the occasion both pleasing and profitable to all who shall feel sufficiently interested in this cause of humanity to give it their attendance.

THE SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Fair will be held in December. The Managers appointed by the Female Anti-Slavery Society invite all those who are interested in the great cause to which their labours are devoted, to aid them in their work.

The times call loudly upon us for faithful and efficient effort. Let us be zealous and untiring in our endeavours to arouse those over whom we may have influence enough to give us their aid.

Anna M. Hopper,	Margaret A. Griscom,
Emma Parker,	Margaret Jones,
Janette Jackson,	Priscilla Lukens,
Rebecca Plumly,	Hannah L. Stickney,
Maria M. Davis,	Mary T. Stickney,
Emily W. Taylor.	Clementine G. Ruby,
Mary Grew,	Margaretta Forten,
Sarah A. M'Kim,	Elizabeth Gay,
Sarah T. Child,	Elizabeth Davis,
Anna M. Child,	A. Matilda Remond,
Huldah Justice,	Gertrude K. Burleigh,
Sarah Pugh,	Sarah Tyndale,
Harriet D

Miscellany.

ADDRESS OF KOSSUTH

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1851.

To the Editors of the Public Press in the United States:

GENTLEMEN: In the month of February last, Governor L. Ujhazi, late of Hungary, sent me a proclamation of the Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, addressed to the people of these United States, requesting to cause the same to be published, and to deposite its original, written in the Magyar language, in the archives of Congress.

When that valuable document came to my hands, a negotiation was pending, having for its object the liberation of Kossuth from the Turkish custody. This consideration induced me to consult confidentially with a number of distinguished citizens, occupying high and exalted stations, whom I knew to be the truest and warmest friends of the Hungarian cause and its great leader; and finding that each of them concurred with me in the opinion that the publication of that document at that time might have defeated the object of the negotiation, I informed Governor Ujhazi of it; whereupon he authorized me to retain in my possession its original until it could be safely published.

This time has now arrived. The great Hungarian leader being already under the protection of the stars and stripes, and approaching these hospitable shores, there is no necessity of withholding it longer from the public eye.

Having set forth the foregoing explanation of reasons why the proclamation referred to was not said sooner before the people of these United States, to whom it is addressed, I respectfully beg for it the liberality of your columns.

The original of the proclamation will remain in my possession until the next session of Congress, when it will be respectfully deposited within the hands of the representatives of the people.

I have the honour to remain, with great respect, your obedient fellow-citizen and servant,

G. TOCHMAN.

[TRANSLATION.]

Address of Kossuth to the People of the United States of North America.

Two years ago, by God's providence, I who would be only an humble citizen, held in my hands the destiny of the reigning house of Austria.

Had I been ambitious, or had I believed that this treacherous family were so basely wicked, as they afterwards proved themselves to be, the tottering pillars of their throne would have fallen at my command, and buried the crowned traitors beneath their ruins, or would have scattered them like dust before a tempest, homeless exiles, bearing nothing but the remembrance of their perfidy, and that royalty which they ought to have lost through their own wickedness.

I, however, did not take advantage of these favourable circumstances, though the entire freedom of my dear native land was the only wish of my heart. My requests were of that moderate nature which, in the condition of Hungary and Europe, seemed best fitted for my countrymen. I asked of the King, not the complete independence of my beloved country—not even any new rights or privileges—but simply these three things:

First. That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my fatherland should be guarantied by a national and responsible administration.

Second. That every inhabitant of my country, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law.

Third. That all the people of the Austrian empire that acknowledged the same person as Emperor whom we Hungarians recognised as King, and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had been unjustly despoiled, modified to suit their wants and the spirit of the age.

The first demand was not for any new grant or concession, but simply a fresh guarantee. In the arrangement made with our ancestors, when, by their free will, they elevated the house of Hapsburg to the throne, a condition was made that the King should preserve the independence and constitution of the country. This independence and this constitution were the very vitality of our national being. During three centuries, twelve Kings of the house of Hapsburg had sworn, in the presence of the eternal God, before ascending the throne, that they would preserve our independence and the constitution; and their lives is but a history of perpetual and accursed perjury. Yet such conduct did not weaken our fidelity. No nation ever manifested more faithfulness to their rulers. And though we poor Hungarians made endless sacrifices, often at the expense of our national welfare—though these Kings in times of peace drew their support from us, and in times of war or danger relied upon the unconquerable strength of our army—though we ever trusted in their words—they deceived us a thousand times, and made our condition worse.

While other nations were able to apply all their energies to promote the general welfare and to develop their means of happiness, we had to stand on guard, like the watchmen mentioned in Scripture, for three centuries, to prevent our treacherous Kings from destroying entirely the foundation of our national existence—our constitution and independence.

I, as the representative of my countrymen, asked nothing more than a constitutional ministry, whose responsibility would prevent the King from violating his oath.

The second demand was still less for any political right. We asked for nothing more than a reform in the internal administration of the State—a simple act of justice which the aristocracy owed the people. And in this how much the King would have gained! The strength of his throne would have been increased tenfold by thus winning the affections of his faithful people.

The third demand was prompted by humanity and fraternal feeling. It was the proper and holy mission of our nation, as the oldest member of the empire, and possessing a constitutional form of government, to raise its voice in behalf of those sister nations under the same ruler, and who were united to us by so many ties of relationship. Lovers of freedom, we would not ask liberty for ourselves alone; we would not boast of privileges that others did not enjoy, but desired to be free, in fellowship with free nations around us. This motive was inspired by the conviction that two crowns—a constitutional and a despotic crown—could not be worn by the same head—no more than two opposing dispositions can harmonize in the same breast, or that a man can be good and evil at the same time.

The King and royal family granted these requests, appealing to the sanctity of their oaths as a guarantee of their fulfilment; and I, weak in myself, but strong through the confidence of my countrymen and the noble sympathy of the Austrian people, proclaimed everywhere, amidst the raging storm of revolution, that "the house of Austria should stand; for by the blessing of the Almighty, it had begun to move in the right direction, and would be just to its people." It stood, and stood, too, at a time when, whatever might have been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary tempest under my direction would have blown away this antiquated and helpless dynasty like chaff before the winds of heaven.

I not only preserved the house of Austria, but placed in its hands the materials of a long and glorious future—the foundation of an indestructible power in the affection of thirty-two millions of people. I tendered them the fidelity and assistance of my own heroic Hungary, which alone was able to defend them against the assaults of the world. I afforded them the glorious opportunity—more glorious than had ever been presented before—of establishing an impregnable barrier to protect freedom, civilization, and progress against the Cossack power, which now threatens Europe. To attain this honour, this glory, one thing only was necessary—that they should remain faithful to their oaths. But when was it that Austria was not treacherous? We look in vain for as much honour as is found even among robbers in the Hapsburg family.

On the very day they signed the grant of those moderate demands of the Hungarian people, and solemnly swore before God and the nation to maintain them, they secretly resolved and planned the most cruel conspiracy against us. They determined to break their oaths, to desolate the land with insurrection, conflagration, and blood, till, feeble and exhausted under the burden of a thousand miseries, Hungary might be struck from the roll of living nations. They then hoped, by the power of the bayonet, and, if necessary, by the arms of Russia, to erect a united and consolidated empire, like the Russian, of sixteen various nations; they hoped to realize their long-conceived purpose of making themselves an absolute power.

Never were so many hellish arts used against a nation before. Not suspecting a counter revolution or an attack, we were not prepared to defend ourselves, when suddenly we were surprised by danger. The perfidious Hapsburgs, destitute of all shame, and rejoicing in the anticipation of an easy victory, hesitated not to disclose before the civilized world their horrible plans—to subjugate us by the force of arms, to excite hatred of race, to call in the aid of robbers, incendiaries, and reckless insurgents.

At this crisis of great danger, when many of our ablest men even were ready to yield themselves to this decree of destruction, I stood among those who called the nation to arms. And, confiding in a just God, we cursed the cowards who were preparing to abandon their native land, to submit to a wicked despotism, and to purchase a miserable existence by sacrificing liberty. I called the nation to arms in self-defence. I acted not with blind presumption; and emotions of despair found no place in my breast—for he who despairs is not fit to guide a people. I estimated the valour and power of my country, and on the verge of a fearful struggle I had faith to promise victory, if Hungary would remain true to herself, and fortify her breast with the impulsive fire of a strong will.

To sustain the stern resolution to combat such an enemy, we were supported, first, above everything, by our unshaken confidence in God, whose ways are past finding out, but who supports the right, and blesses the cause of an honest people fighting for freedom; secondly, by a love of country and the holy desire of liberty, which make the child a giant, and increase the strength of the valiant; and, thirdly, by your example, noble Americans!—you, the chosen nation of the God of Liberty! My countrymen—a religious, a God-venerating people—in whose hearts burned the all-powerful feeling of patriotism, were inspired by the influence of your sublime example.

Free citizens of America! from your history, as from the star of hope in midnight gloom, we drew our confidence and resolution in the doubtful days of severe trial. Accept, in the name of my countrymen, this declaration as a tribute of gratitude. And you, excellent people, who were worthy to be chosen by the Almighty as an example to show the world how to deserve freedom, how to win it, and how to use it you will allow that the Hungarians, though weaker and less fortunate than you, through the decaying influences of the old European society, are not unworthy to be your imitators, and that you would be pleased to see the stars of your glorious flag emblazon the double cross of the Hungarian coat-of-arms. When despotism hurled defiance at us, and began the bloody war, your inspiring example upheaved the nation as one man, and legions, with all the means of war, appeared to rise from nothing, as the tender grass shoots up after spring showers.

Though we were inferior in number to the enemy, and could not compare with their well trained forces—though our arms were shorter than theirs—yet the heroic sons of Hungary supplied the want of numbers by indomitable bravery, and lengthened their weapons by a step further in advance.

The world knows how bravely the Hungarians fought. And it is not for me, who was identified with the war—who, obeying the wishes of the nation, stood faithfully at the helm of government—to extol the heroic deeds of my countrymen. I may mention, however, that, while every day it became more evident that the heart of Europe beat to the pulsations of the Hungarian struggle, we maintained the unequal conflict alone, cut off from the rest of the world and all external aid, till a ear ago we laid they haughty power of the tyrant house of Hapsburg in the dust; and had it not been for the intentional and traitorous disregard of my commands by one of our leaders, who afterwards shamefully betrayed the country, not only would the imperial family have been driven from Vienna, but the entire Austrian nation would have been liberated; and though by such treason this base family saved themselves from destruction, they were so far humbled in March, 1849, that, not knowing how to be just, they implored foreign aid, and threw themselves at the feet of the Czar.

The Emperor hoped that the Hungarian people could be terrified by his threatenings, and would prefer Slavery to death; but he was deceived. He sold his own liberty to Russia for aid to enslave his people. The choice of a coward is to purchase a miserable, ephemeral existence, even though at the cost of his honour and independence.

The Austrians fought against us not only with arms and by the aid of traitors, but with studied and unceasing slander. They never ceased to impeach our motives and falsify our conduct, and vaunt the pretended justice of their own cause before the judgment-seat of public opinion. Efforts were constantly made to weaken among the people of Hungary, and among the nations of the world, that sympathy and force which spring from a righteous cause.

Free citizens of North America! you have given, in spite of these slanders, the fullest sympathy for the cause of my country. We had no opportunity to explain to you our motives and conduct, and refute the libels against us; but we said—and how truly your noble and magnanimous conduct shows it!—that such a nation knows how to defend a just and holy cause, and will give us its sympathy; and this conviction inspired us with more confidence. Oh, that you had been a neighbouring nation! the Old World would now be free, and would not have to endure again those terrible convulsions and rivers of blood which are inevitable. But the end is with God, and He will choose the means to fulfil its purposes.

Ye great and free people! receive the thanks of my country for your noble sympathy, which was a great moral support in our terrible conflict.

When the House of Austria sold itself to the Autocrat, we, who were fatigued with our hard-earned victory, but not subdued or exhausted, saw with apprehension the spectre of Russian invasion—an invasion which violated the laws of nations, which was openly hostile to the cause of civilization, the rights of man, of order, and even to that principle which the diplomacy of Europe calls "the balance of power." I could not believe that the governments of Europe would permit this invasion; for I expected they would intervene to effect a treaty of peace, if not so much on our account, yet to prevent Austria becoming the vassal of Russia—to check the growing strength and influence of the latter power in the East.

We desired an honourable peace, and were willing to submit to any reasonable terms. We many times tendered the olive-branch. We asked the contitutional governments of Europe to interpose. They heard us not. The haughty imperial family, forgetting that they were the real traitors, rejected every proposition, with the defying expression that they "did not treat with rebels." Aye, more: they threw our ambassadors into prison, and one of them—the noblest of Hungary's sons—they cowardly and impiously murdered. Still we hesitated to tear asunder forever the bonds that united us. Ten months we fought, and fought victoriously, in defence; and it was only when every attempt to bring about an honourable peace failed—when Francis Joseph, who was never our King, dared in his manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, to utter the curse "*that Hungary should exist no longer*" when there was no hope of arresting the Russian invasion by diplomacy—when we saw that we must fight to save ourselves from being struck off the earth as a nation—when the house of Austria, by its endless acts of injustice and cruelty, and by calling in the aid of a foreign power, had extinguished in the hearts of the Hungarian people every spark of affection—then, and then only, after so much patience, the nation resolved to declare its absolute independence. Then spoke the National Assembly the words which had long been uttered by every patriotic tongue: "*Francis Joseph! thou beardless young Nero! thou darest to say, Hungary shall exist no more! We, the people, answer, We do and will exist; but you and your treacherous house shall stand no longer! You shall no more be Kings of Hungary!* Be forever banished, ye perfidious traitors to the nation!"

We were not only ready to accept any terms that were honourable, but we carefully abstained from doing anything which would give the Czar a pretence, which he had long sought, to meddle with our affairs.

The Hungarian nation loved freedom as the best gift of God, but it never thought of commencing a crusade against Kings in the name of liberty. In Hungary there were none of those propagandists who alarm so much the rulers of the Old World. There were no secret societies plotting conspiracies. My countrymen were not influenced by the theories of communists or socialists, nor were they what the conservatives call anarchists. The nation desired justice, and knew how to be just to all, irrespective of rank, language or religion. A people so worthy of freedom were generous enough to leave something to time, and to be satisfied with a progressive development. No violence was used; no just right was attacked; and even some of those institutions were left undisturbed, which, in their principle and origin, were unjust, but which, having existed for centuries, could not be abolished at once with impunity.

The Hungarian people did not wish to oppress any—not even the aristocracy: they were more ready to make sacrifices than to punish the descendants of nobility for the evils of misgovernment, and of those institutions which emanated from their ancestors; nor would they let the many suffer for the sins of the few.

There was no anarchy among us. Even in the bloodiest conflicts, when the human passions are most excited, there was the most perfect order and security of property and person. How did the conduct of my noble countrymen compare with that of the "order-making" Austria! Whenever the whirlwind of war ceased for a while where the social elements were left in chaos, the instinctive moral feelings of this incorruptible people, in the absence of all government, preserved better order and safety than legions of police. A common spirit animated the whole nation—no secret aims, no personal or local attacks, but a bold and open defence in the face of the world. Following the example of your great Washington, we adopted, as our policy, conciliation, justice, and legality, and scrupulously observed the laws of nations.

The Russians and Austrians made the soil of Wallachia the basis of military operations; and the Turkish government, which either knew not its own interests, or was unable to defend them, silently permitted this violation of treaties and the rights of nations, thus humbling itself and betraying its own weakness. Several times we drove our enemies across the Wallachian boundaries; for it was only necessary for our victorious army to advance into the countries of the Lower Danube to arouse the inhabitants against the Russians, and to transfer the war to their own soil. But we respected the law of nations, and stopped our conquering forces on the confines of the Wallachia. Her soil was sacred to us. Austria left Gallacia almost unprotected, and collected all her forces to attack us. Had we at this time sent a small portion of our army to Poland, it would have caused a general insurrection, and that heroic but unfortunate nation would have revenged herself by throwing the Russian empire into a state of revolution. But we acted in defence only, and we deemed it a sin to precipitate other nations into a terrible and uncertain war, and we checked our sympathies. Besides, we avoided giving the Emperor of Russia a pretence for a war of retaliation against us. Oh, it was foolish—for the despotic hypocrite made a pretence: he called our own struggle the Hungarian-Polish revolution, though the whole number of Poles in our armies did not exceed four thousand.

We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would, at least, prevent the Russian invasion. They said they pitied us, honoured our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria; but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russia in central and eastern Europe. What a mistake! What diplomacy! Is it not as clear as the sun that the Czar, in aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantages for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria—who had always, through the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia—would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no longer be an independent power, but merely the *avant-garde* of the Muscovite? Yet Europe permitted the invasion! It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the imbecile Old World. They treated us just as they treat Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist, to check the advance of the Cossack power. But, notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy!—while Russia, ever alert, seizes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundations of the Ottoman empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

Oh, that Hungary had received but a slight token of moral support from the European powers—from those powers whose dreams are troubled with fears of the advance of the Cossack! Had only an English or a French agent come to us during our struggle, what might he not have done! He, too, would have seen and estimated our ability to sustain ourselves—he would have observed the humanity, the love of order, the reverence for liberty, which characterized the Hungarian nation. Had these two powers permitted a few ships to come to Ossora, laden with arms for the noble patriots who had asked in vain for weapons, the Hungarians would now have stood a more impregnable barrier against Russia than all the arts of a miserable and expensive diplomacy.

There was a time when we, with the neighbouring Poles, saved Christianity in Europe. And now I hesitate not to avow, before God, that we alone—that my own Hungary—could have saved Europe from Russian domination. As the war in Hungary advanced, its character became changed. In the end, the results it contemplated were higher and far more important—nothing less, in fact, than universal freedom, which was not thought of in the beginning. This was not a choice; it was forced upon us by the policy of the European nations, who, disregarding their own interests, suffered Russia to invade and provoke us. Yes, we were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and this glorious but painful destiny imposed upon us.

Though my dear native Hungary is trodden down, and the flower of her sons executed, or wandering exiles, and I, her governor, writing from my prison in this distant Asiatic Turkey, I predict—and the eternal God hears my prediction—that there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossacks from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free; and the smaller nationalities especially can have no future without us.

Nor could the united Russo-Austrian forces have conquered my heroic countrymen had they not found a traitor to aid them in the man whom, believing in his honesty, and on account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. Enjoying my confidence, the confidence of the nation and the army, I placed him at the head of our forces, giving him the most glorious part to perform ever granted to man. What an immortality was within his reach, had he been honest! But he betrayed his country. Cursed be his name forever! I will not open the bleeding wounds by the sad remembrance of this event, and will merely mention that the surrender at Vilagos was the crowning act of a long system of treachery secretly practised—by not using the advantages which victories put in his hands—by not fulfilling my commands, under-cunning pretences—by destroying national feeling in the army—by weakening its confidence—and by the destruction, through unnecessary exposures and dangers, of that portion of the army that he could not corrupt in his base designs to make himself military dictator. God, in his inscrutable wisdom, knows why the traitor was permitted to be successful. In vain fell the bravest of men in this long war—in vain were the exertions of my brave countrymen—in vain did the aged father send, with pious heart, his only son, the prop of his declining years, and the bride her bridegroom—in vain did all private interests yield to the loftiest patriotism—in vain arose the prayers of a suffering people—in vain did the ardent wishes of every friend of freedom accompany our efforts—in vain did the Genius of Liberty hope for success. My country was martyred. Her rulers are hangmen. They have spoken the impious words that the liberty-loving nation "*lies at the feet of the Czar.*" Instead of the thankful prayer of faith, of hope, and of love, the air of my native land is filled with the cries of despair, and I, her chosen leader, am an exile. The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turkish hospitality to me and my companions into hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their life in the hands of my country's destroyer, and I——but no: desponding does not become one, for I am a man. I am not permitted, or I would say I envy the dead. Who is unfortunate? I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fiedelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To thee, my God, I offer thanks that thou didst deem me worthy to suffer for dear Hungary. Let me suffer afflictions, but accept them as propitiatory sacrifices for my native land.

And thou, Hungarian nation, yield not to despair! Be patient; hope, and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of Justice will not. Thy sufferings are recorded, and thy tears remembered. The blood of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The victims which daily fall for thee are, like the ever-green cypress over the graves of the dead, the symbol of thy resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee by lies and cunning will be undeceived; they will know that thou didst not fight for pre-eminence, but for the common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victory of our enemies will but serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will inspire among the smaller States and races the wish for a fraternal confederation—for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of freedom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of the haughty despots to the abyss of the past, and Hungary, free, surrounded by free nations, will be great, glorious, and independent.

At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of Mercy freed my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile! Like a hunted deer, she could not for five months find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the beardless Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me and to my exiled countrymen like the rainbow to Noah; for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighbouring nations who had fought against us. They had aided the wife of the much-slandered governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the successful are applauded, still hungary, by her noble bearing and trials, has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thundering curse which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce, like the roaring of the wind before the storm, the coming retribution of Heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all-powerful people of the United States, with their liberal government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his message to Congress, announced that the American government would have been the first to recognise the independence of Hungary. And the senators and representatives in Congress marked the destroyers of my country's liberty with the stigma of ignominy, and expressed, with indignant feelings, their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomatic intercourse with such a government. They summoned the despots before the judgment seat of humanity; they proclaimed that the world would condemn them; they declared that Austria and Russia had been unjust, tyrannical, and barbarous, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England, is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations elevated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America! you inspired my countrymen to noble deeds; your approval imparted confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, "that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgment of our warmest gratitude and our high respect.

I, who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost; and the intelligent citizens of America have decided not only with impulsive kindness, but with reason and policy, to favour the unfortunate but not subjugated Hungary. The sound of that encouraging voice is not like a funeral dirge, but as the shrill trumpet that will call the world to judgment.

Who does not see that Austria, even in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound? Her weakness is betrayed. The world no longer believes that Europe needs the preservation of this decaying empire. It is evident that its existence is a curse to mankind: it can never promote the welfare of society. The magic of its imagined power is gone: it was a delusion which can deceive no longer. Among all the races of this empire—not excepting the hereditary States—there is none that does not despise the reigning family of Hapsburg. This power has no moral ground of support; its vain dreams of a united empire—for which it has committed the most unheard-of crimes—are proved to be mere ravings at which the world laughs. No one loves or respects it; and when it falls, not a tear of regret will follow it to the grave. And fall it surely will. That moment Russia withdraws her support, the decayed edifice will crumble to dust. A shot fired by an English or by an American vessel from the Adriatic would be like the trumpet at the city of Jericho. And this impious, foolish government thinks to control fate by the hangman's cord. How long will Russia be able to assist? This Czar—who boasts that his mission is to be the scourge of all the nations striving for liberty—will not the Almighty, whose vicegerent he profanely assumes to be, blast the miserable boaster? The very character of his government is a declaration of war against the rights and interests of humanity, and the existence of other nations. Will the world suffer this long? Not long.

The Hungarian nation, in her war, has not only gained a consciousness of her own strength, but she has forced the conviction into the minds of other nations that she deserves to exist, and to be independent; and she can show justly that her existence and independence are essential to the cause of liberty in Europe. No, no! Hungary is not lost! By her faith, bravery, and by her foresight, *which tenches her to abide her time*, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

You, noble Americans, we bless in the name of the God of Liberty! To you, who have summoned the murderers of my countrymen before the judgment-seat of the world—to you, who are the first judges of this court—I will bring the complaints of my nation, and before you I will plead her cause. When the house of Hapsburg, with the aid of a foreign army, invaded my country, and had destroyed, by their manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, the foundation upon which the union with Austria rested, there remained for Hungary no alternative than the Declaration of Independence which the National Assembly unanimously voted on the 14th April, 1849, and which the whole nation solemnly accepted, and sealed with their blood.

I declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that all which has taken place, or that may hereafter take place, proceeding either from individuals or government, contrary to this declaration, which is in perfect accord with the fundamental law of Hungary, is illegal and unjust.

Before you I assert that the accusation that the Magyar race was unjust to the other races—by means of which a portion of the Servians, Wallachians, Slavonians, and Germans, dwelling in Hungary, was excited against us—is an impious slander, circulated by the house of Hapsburg, which shrinks from no crime to weaken the united forces of our army, to conquer one race after another, and thus bring them all under the yoke of slavery.

It is true, some of the races in Hungary had reason to complain; but these subjects of complaint were the inevitable consequences of the pre-existing state of things and the Austrian interference. But the Croatians had no reason to complain. This race of half a million, in a separate province, had a national assembly of its own, and enjoyed greater privileges than even the Hungarians. They contributed proportionally but half as much in taxes; they possessed equal rights with Hungary; whilst the Hungarian Protestants, on account of their religion, were not suffered to own lands in Croatia. Their grievances and ours were the same in the perpetual violation of the constitution by the imperial government. But their own peculiar grievances arose from the evils of former times, and from the Austrian system of government, which forcibly placed the Slavonian, Servian, and Wallachian boundary districts on the German military footing.

The moment, however, our people became free and enjoyed their political rights, they became just, and placed all things upon a basis of freedom and perfect equality. But some of these races, blinded by the infernal slanders and suggestions of Austria, took up arms against us. This people, who for centuries had endured Slavery, fought against their own freedom! God forgive them! They knew not what they did.

In America people of different languages dwell; but who says that it is unjust for senators and representatives to use the English language in their debates, and to make it the official language of the government?

This was what the Magyar race asked in Hungary. There was this difference only—that in America it was not necessary to establish this by law, for the original settlers had stamped their language in the country; but in Hungary a law was necessary to make the Magyar the official language. The use of the Latin language—a bad relic of the middle ages, which the clergy and aristocracy preserved as something precious, imitating the ancient despots who caused the laws to be written in small letters, and placed on high towers, that the people might not understand their rights—had been retained among us. It was necessary to have a living, spoken, popular language. And what other could we have than the noble Magyar?

How often have I, and other leaders with me, said to my countrymen that they must be strictly just, and seek their future greatness, not in the predominance of one race, but in the perfect equality of all! My counsel was adopted and made the basis of the government. The same freedom, the same privileges, without regard to language or religion, the free development of each race under the protection of the law, were accorded to all. We not only guarantied the right to use any language in the churches and schools, but we afforded aid for the education and development of each nationality. The principle we announced was, that either the State should protect no religion, no nationality—leaving all to the free action of the people—or that it should protect all alike.

In the general administration the predominance of our language, and consequently the race that spoke it, was a necessity; but in the administration of county affairs, which in some respects resembled that of the individual States in North America, the use of each language was granted. In the courts, in the trial by jury, in the right of petition, in the republication of all laws and ordinances, the various races had the right to use their own language. In one word, nothing was left undone which could tend to place all on a footing of the most perfect equality. True, we did not—as Austria has done for political purposes solely, to enslave all the people and make the brave Hungarians a subordinate nation—make a territorial division of the lands. We respected rights, and wished to progress, but were too honest to commence a system of spoilation. And who has been benefitted by this policy of the Vienna bureaucracy? Not even those on whom the pretended favours have been conferred.

When those races clamoured for national rights, I boldly demanded what was wanting, and what could be granted without injury to the country. No one answered but reckless men, who spoke of territorial division. The Servians desired to have the comitat Bacs and the three counties of the Banat as a separate Servian State. The Wallachians wished to have Transylvania. They (the Serviana) did not consider that they owned no separate portion of the land in Hungary, and that in Bacs and the Banat were Wallachians, Germans, and Magyars, who could not be made subordinate to the less numerous Servians.—So, also, in Transylvania there were Magyars, Jeklers, and Saxons, who would complain of such a connexion with Wallachia.

As there were various races speaking different languages in Hungary, and divided into as many municipalities, who could blame us for laying the foundation of government in a just equality to all? Croatia alone was a separate territory; and how often have we said to her that if she would remain in union with us, we would give her the hand of brotherhood, but if she wished to separate we would not hinder her! We could not, however, permit such a divison of Hungary as would have destroyed her as a nation. It was Austria who sowed the seeds of division and dissolution.

Citizens of America! to you I declare honestly that my aim in the federation of Hungary with the smaller nations was to secure the nationality and independence of each, and the freedom of all; and had anything been wanting which could have been justly granted to any or all of the races in Hungary, the Magyars had only to know it, and it would have been performed with readiness; for freedom and not power, was their desire.

Finally, I declare that, by the Declaration of Independence by which I was elected Governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not, by their free will, release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of government but myself. This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity or desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble farmer.

My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me to assist in the struggle for freedom. I responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of my motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my ardent patriotism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands. I felt my weakness, and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man, and would lay aside all personal, all sectional interests. I foretold that, if the nation was divided, it would fall. As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they performed miracles of valour. The fall of Hungary commenced the day they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and not suspecting treachery, and wishing to inspire confidence, to give skill and all the elements of success to our army, and caring nothing for my own fame, doing all for the good of my country, I gave command of the forces to another. I was assured by the most solemn engagement, by the man to whom I gave the power, that he would use it for the welfare and independence of the nation, and that he would be responsible to me and the people for the fulfilment of these conditions. He betrayed his country, and gave the army to the enemy. Had we succeeded after this terrible blow, he should have met his reward. And even now he it not freed from his accountability to the nation, no more than I, in the moral right and sense, cease to be the governor of Hungary. A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The aurora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Broussa.

I have, therefore, intrusted to Ladislaus Ujhazi, Obergespum, of the Saros comitat, and civil governor of Comorn, the mission to be my representative, and through me the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and Government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognise Governor Ujhazi and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country forever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue; your power be the terror of all tyrants—the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

LOUIS KOSSUTH,
Governor of Hungary.

THE AMERICAN ALTAR OF 1850.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

THE setting sun of a chill December lighted up the solitary front window of a small tenement on —— street, which we now have occasion to visit. As we push gently aside open the door, we gain sight of a small room, clean as busy hands can make it, where a neat, cheerful, young mulatto woman is busy at an ironing table; a basket full of glossy-bosomed shirts and faultless collars and wristbands is beside her, into which she is placing the last few items with evident pride and satisfaction. A bright black-eyed boy, just come in from school, with his satchel of books over his shoulder, stands cap in hand, relating to his mother, how he has been at the head of his class, and showing his school tickets, which his mother, with untiring admiration, deposits in the little red china tea-pot—which, as being their most reliable article of gentility, is made the deposit of all the money and most especial valuables of the family.

"Now, Henry," says the mother, "look and see if father is coming along the street," and she begins filling the little black tea-kettle, which is soon set singing on the stove.

From the inner room now daughter Mary, a well-grown girl of thirteen, brings the baby just roused from a nap, and very impatient to renew his acquaintance with his mamma.

"Bless his bright eyes—mother will take him," ejaculates the little woman, whose hands are by this time in a very floury condition, in the incipient stages of wetting up biscuit—"in a minute," and she quickly frees herself from the flour and paste, and deputing Mory to roll out her biscuit, proceeds to the consolation and succour of young master.

"Now, Henry," says the mother, you'll have time, before supper, to take that basket of clothes to Mr. Seeldin's—put in that nice bill you made out last night. I shall give you a cent for every bill you write out for me. What a comfort it is, now, for one's children to be gettin' learnin' so."

Henry shouldered the basket, and passed out the door just as a neatly dressed coloured man walked up with his pail and white-wash brushes.

"Oh, you're come, father, have you?—Mary are the biscuits in?—you may as well set the table now? well, George, what's the news?

"Nothin', only a pretty smart day's work. I've brought home five dollars—and shall have as much as I can do these two weeks;" and the man having washed his hands, proceeded to count out his change on the ironing table.

"Well, they do say—those that's had me once—that they never want any other hand to take hold in their rooms. I'spose it's a kinder practice I've got, and kinder natural."

"Tell ye what," said the little woman, taking down the family strong box—to wit, the china teapot afore-mentioned—and pouring out the contents on the table, "were getting mighty rich now! We can 'ford to get Henry his new Sunday cap and Mary her mousselin-de-lane dress: take care, baby, you rogue!" she hastily interposed, as young master made a sudden dive at a dollar bill for his share of the proceeds.

"He wants something, too, I suppose," said the father; "let him get his hand in while he is young."

The baby gazed with round, astonished eyes, while mother, with some difficulty, rescued the bill from his grasp; but before any one could at all anticipate his purpose, he dashed in among the small change with such zeal as to send it flying all over the table.

"Hurrah!—bub's a smasher!" said the father, delighted; "he'll make it fly, he thinks," and taking the baby on his knee, he laughed merrily, as Mary and her mother pursued the rolling coin all over the floor.

"He knows now, as well as can be that he's been doing mischief!" said the delighted mother, as the baby kicked and crowed uproariously, "he's such a forward child, now, to be only six months old!—ho, you've no idea, father, how mischievous he grows," and therewith that little woman began to roll and tumble the little mischief-maker about, uttering divers frightful threats, which appeared to contribute in no small degree to the general hilarity.

"Come, come, Mary," said the mother at last, with a sudden burst of recollection, "you must'nt be always on your knees fooling with this child!—look in the oven at them biscuits."

"They are done exactly, mother, just the brown"—and with the word mother dumped the baby on his father's knee, where he sat contentedly mumping a very ancient crust of bread, occasionally improving the flavour thereof by rubbing it on his father's coat sleeve.

"What have you got in that blue dish?" said George, when the whole little circle were seated around the table.

"Well now, what do you suppose?" said the little woman, delighted; "a quart of nice oysters—just for a treat, you know—I wouldn't tell you till this minute," said she," raising the cover.

"Well," said George, "we both work hard for our money, and we don't owe any body a cent, and why shouldn't we have our treats now and then, as well as rich folks?"

And gaily passed the supper hour; the tea-kettle sung; the baby crowed, and all chatted and laughed abundantly.

"I'll tell you," said George, wiping his mouth, "wife, these times are quite another thing from what it used to be down in Georgia, I remember then, old mass'r used to hire me out by the year and in one time I remember, I came and paid, him in two hundred dollars—every cent I'd taken. He just looked it over, counted it, put it in his pocket, and said, "You are a good boy George," and he gave me *half a dollar*.

"I want to know," said his wife.

"Yes he did, and that was all I ever got for it: and I tell you I was mighty bad off for clothes them times."

"Well, well; the Lord be praised, they're over, and you are in a free country, now," said the wife, as she rose thoughtfully from the table, and brought her husband the great B